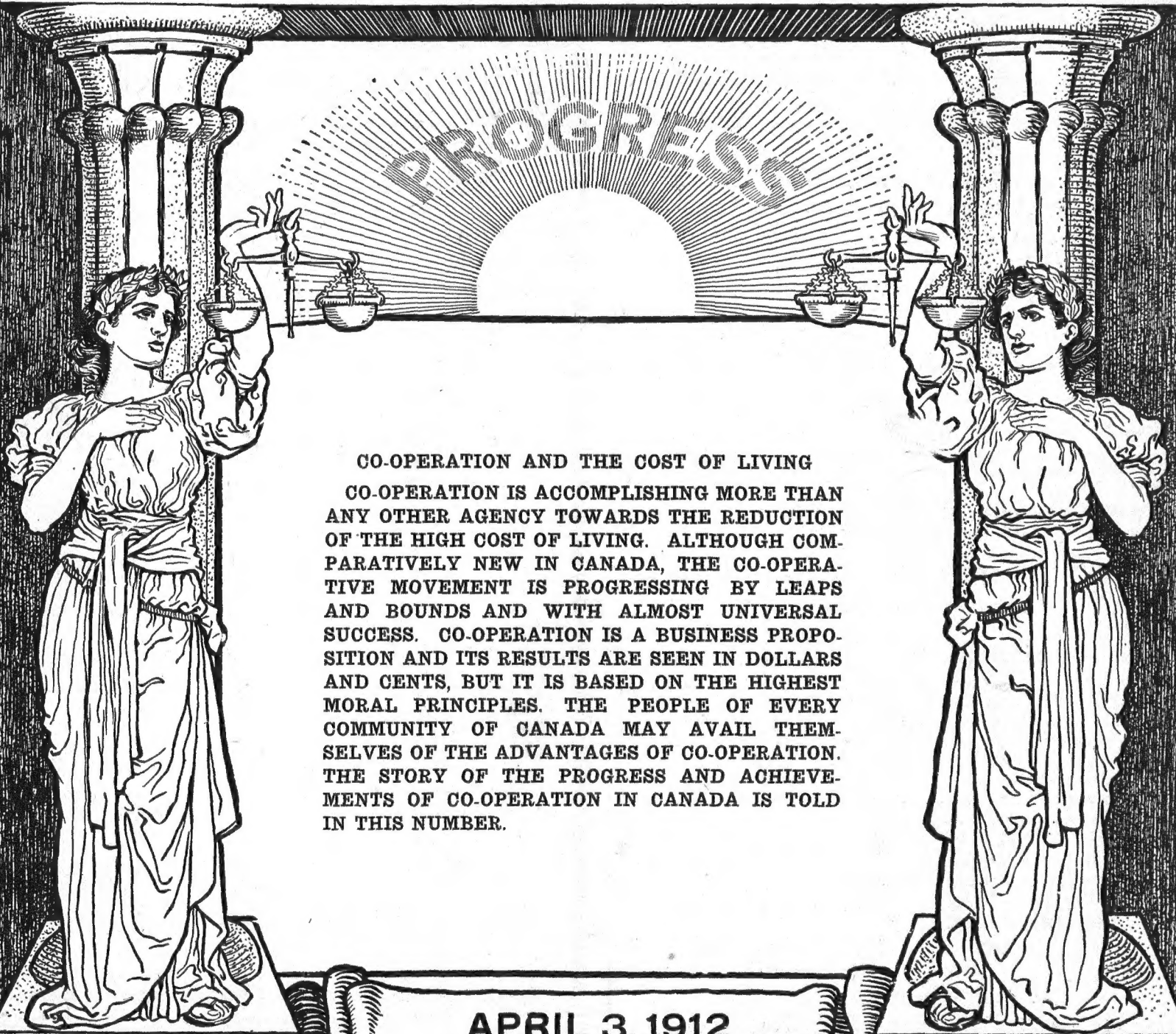


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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

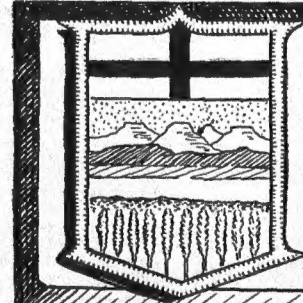


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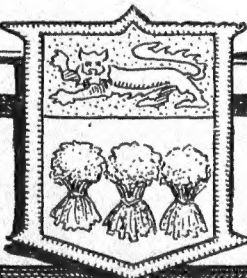
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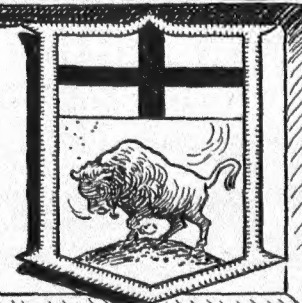
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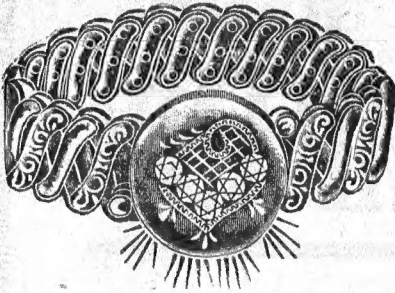
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV.

April 3rd, 1912

Number 36

## YOUR CROPS

can get more nitrogen out of one single sack of

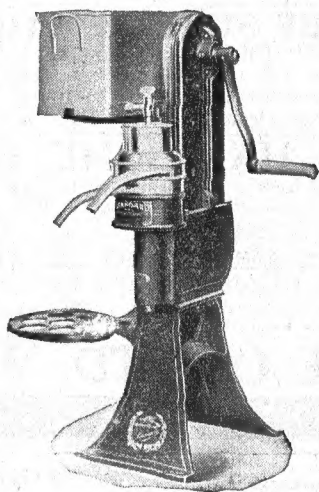
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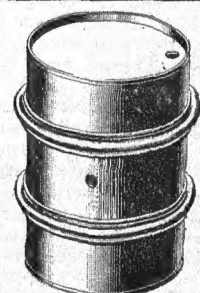
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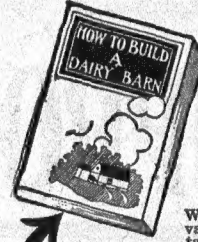
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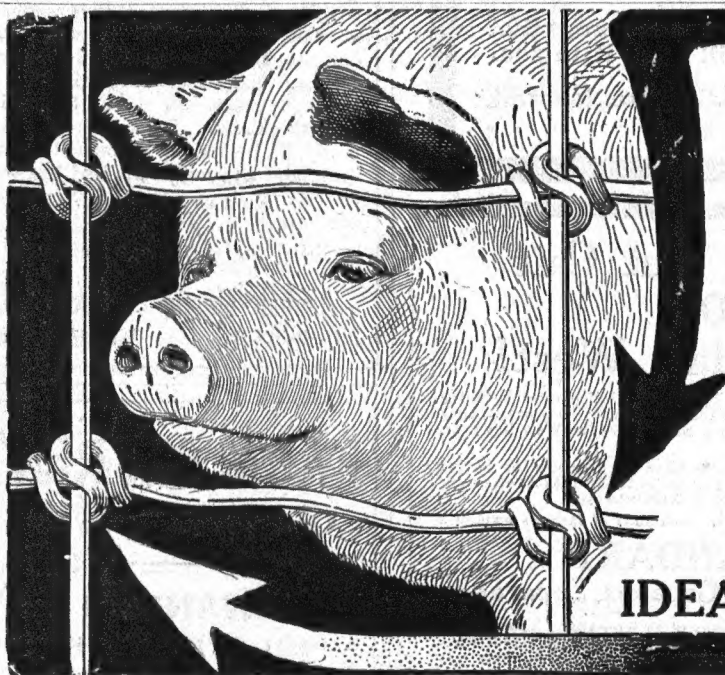
BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

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**IDEAL FENCE CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## News from Ottawa

Grain Growers secure Victory from Senate and tell of the loss due to the defeat of Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 29—The prediction was made in this letter of a week ago to-day that the farmers would score a victory in the Senate over the contentious clauses of the Canada Grain Act. That forecast was based on the belief that the opposition majority, acting upon the advice of the representatives of the Grain Growers' associations of the three Prairie Provinces, would throw out the objectionable car distribution and sample elevator clauses. The victory in so far as it pertains to the car distribution clause, and all will admit that is the big thing, came about in an entirely unexpected manner. On Thursday afternoon, when Senator T. O. Davis, of Prince Albert, moved for the elimination of the objectionable

sub-section, (e) which would have given the commission unlimited powers in regard to the distribution of cars, Hon. Senator Loughheed, the government leader in the Upper House, agreed to the amendment. In doing so he said that while the government was of the opinion that the bill as drafted would not be to the detriment of the farmers, the feeling in the West was very strong against this section of the bill. He would therefore on behalf of the government withdraw it.

The announcement came as a complete surprise and at the present time it is current gossip that it was made by Senator Loughheed on his own responsibility and without any definite agreement having been reached between himself and

Hon. George E. Foster, who, at the last preceding conference with the Grain Growers, declined to comply with their request. If this is so, and your correspondent has the best authority for it, the Western farmers owe something to the Conservative leader in the Senate as well as to the Liberal majority for saving to them the system of car distribution on the basis of rotation. It is doubtful, however, if anything would have been done, but for the representations made by Messrs. McKenzie, Fream and Green who have been untiring in urging the claims of the grain growers to consideration since their arrival in the capital several days ago. There was, it is admitted, a natural and altogether human impulse on the part of some of the Liberal majority to allow Mr. Foster's Bill to go through in the form on which he had insisted when it was under consideration in the Lower House.

### Senators Favor Farmers

They figured out that it would not work well and would result in political

disadvantage to the supporters of the government. It must be freely admitted, however, that many senators of both stripes of politics conscientiously endeavored to arrive at an understanding of the situation and after hearing the arguments of the farmers' representatives, were frankly inclined to admit that it would be little short of a crime to take away from the grain growers the advantages which they had secured after many years of hard fighting.

The government leader in the Upper House having taken the responsibility of eliminating subsection (e) the Minister of Trade and Commerce had no choice but to accept. Had he done otherwise it would have created a decidedly curious situation. It is doing no injustice to Mr. Foster, however, to state that he still believes that the legislation as pressed through the Commons by him would have done no harm to the Western farmer.

The victory in connection with the sample market clause was not so decisive,

Continued on Page 31



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 3rd, 1912

## MINNEAPOLIS MARKET AVAILABLE

Arrangements have finally been made by which it is hoped that the damp wheat in the West that is in danger of ruin can be saved if prompt action is taken. Last week T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.; Charles A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, personally investigated conditions at Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee. The conclusion reached after careful consideration was that the Minneapolis market would be able to absorb a very large quantity of damp Canadian wheat. This market possesses many advantages over other American markets and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has made arrangements to assist Canadian farmers whose grain is in danger of spoiling. After investigating the southern markets it was seen that the only thing required to make the Minneapolis market available was the co-operation of the Canadian railways. With this in view there was a meeting held with the freight traffic managers of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. in Winnipeg on April 1. After the case was laid before them they promised that they would endeavor to move all cars billed to Minneapolis as fast as possible.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000,000 bushels of damp grain in Saskatchewan and possibly 2,000,000 bushels more in the other two provinces. If this does not reach driers or go into consumption by the end of April the chance of saving it from a total loss is small. The aim of opening the Minneapolis market more fully was not to get the Western Canadian farmers a big price for their damp grain. It was to get them any price at all. The facilities at Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth are not sufficient to handle the damp grain, so it is of the utmost importance that some other outlet be found at once. Any farmer who has damp grain should be active. He should make out affidavits describing the condition of his grain, whether damp, wet or filled with snow and ice, and in danger of spoiling, and send these affidavits immediately to C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg. The Warehouse Commissioner will then order cars out of turn to these farmers who need them. The cars should be billed to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Minneapolis, "advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg," and the shipping bills should be sent to the company's office at Winnipeg. The shipments can be made to any other commission firm if desired. The only hope now remaining of getting the damp grain upon the market in time to save it is that the farmers attend to it very promptly and that the railways perform their functions with equal promptness. In addition to the above figures there are over 12,000,000 bushels in the West yet to be threshed, a good deal of which will need prompt treatment, so delay is dangerous. It should be borne in mind that if the reciprocity agreement had been passed by the Canadian Parliament there would have been no car shortage and the resulting losses to Canadian farmers.

One of our subscribers in renewing his subscription says:—

"It is not neglect nor carelessness that kept me from renewing sooner. I didn't see a dollar since last November until I got my first car a few days ago."

This letter was dated March 22 and from a Manitoba farmer. This gives some idea of how the car shortage has handicapped the farmers in the West this year. Of course,

they should go into mixed farming, as the railway men and manufacturers say. This is no doubt good advice but a good many things in the West today are already too much mixed for the general good.

## A GIFT TO SPECULATORS

The public, we think, are entitled to some information as to the reasons which lie behind a remarkable change of front on the part of members on both sides of the House of Commons with regard to the extension of time for the location of South African Scrip. It will be remembered that when the Bill authorizing the issue of scrip for a half section of land to the Canadian volunteers who served in the South African war was passed in 1908, one of the conditions was that the land was to be selected by the volunteer or his substitute by December 31, 1910. In March, 1910, however, a bill was introduced by Hon. Frank Oliver, then Minister of the Interior, extending the time for the location of scrip till December 31, 1911. The bill was vigorously opposed by the organized farmers, by The Guide and by Conservative members of parliament from the West, including Dr. W. J. Roche, Arthur Meighen, W. H. Sharpe, R. S. Lake and Glen Campbell, all of whom spoke in the House against the proposal, maintaining that the only result would be the enrichment of speculators at the expense of bona fide settlers. The bill, however, was passed and the predictions of the honorable gentlemen referred to above were fulfilled, the price of scrip, practically all of which had been disposed of by the volunteers to speculators at prices ranging from \$200 to \$500, rising rapidly and reaching eventually \$1,000. Intending settlers, however, refused to pay the prices asked by the speculators and when the extended time for the location of warrants expired on December 31, 1911, there were still about 250 warrants unlocated. Whether or not any of these warrants were in the hands of the original volunteers is not known, but practically all had been disposed of, it being the practice to assign the warrant in blank, leaving the settler to fill in his own name when selecting the land and making entry. The extension of time to December 31, 1911, was granted by parliament in the face of opposition by Western Conservatives on the distinct understanding expressed by Hon. Frank Oliver that this was to be positively the last extension, but Hon. Robert Rogers shortly after assuming office as Minister of the Interior announced that another extension would be granted. Accordingly on March 13, 1912, Mr. Rogers introduced a bill for the purpose, and speaking in the House of Commons on that date he said:

"When the original Volunteer Bounty Act was passed in the month of July, 1908, the limit of time within which to locate land certificates issued thereunder was fixed as the 31st December, 1910. This was considered amply sufficient, as it gave the claimants a period of eighteen months within which to exercise their rights of location. A very large number of the claimants complied with the requirements of the law in this regard, but in the spring of 1910, it was felt that those who had not been able to make proper selections should be given a further opportunity to do so, and with that end in view, the Act 9-10 Edward VII., chapter 60, was passed, extending to the 31st December, 1911, the time within which certificates could be located. Evidently most of the claimants realized that they had thus been liberally treated by the Government, because it is found now that when the time expired on the 31st December last, 250 certificates only, out of a total of 7,258 had not been redeemed by the department in exchange for land. Of these 250 certificates 188 are held presumably by the original volunteers themselves, the remaining

62 having been transferred to substitutes prior to the 31st December last.

"The object of the present bill is to afford an opportunity, until the 31st day of December next, to the original volunteers to exercise their right of location, provided they are willing to remain on the land themselves and earn title thereto. The right of providing a substitute, as provided under the original Act, will not apply to these volunteers, because it is considered that it would not be fair to the rest of the claimants who have made their selections within the required time, if the government were to extend more favorable treatment to those who have been dilatory in this regard.

"The Act further provides that as regards the outstanding certificates, whether held by the original volunteers themselves, or by their substitutes, the government will undertake to redeem the same by a cash payment of \$500 in each case. While it is quite true that in the case of scrip issued to the volunteers of the Rebellion of 1885 extensions for location were granted by Parliament from time to time till the year 1908, such a policy would not appear to be in the public interest, as instead of protecting the interests of the volunteers originally concerned, the action of the government has rather been to stimulate speculation in favor of persons who had no direct interest in the settlement of the public domain. It is true that the redemption of the outstanding certificates may involve an expenditure of perhaps \$125,000, if all these certificates are exchanged in this way, but the lands that will thus remain vested in the government will more than compensate for the expenditure."

This, most people will agree, was decidedly generous treatment. South African warrants entitled the holder to a half section of land on condition of settlement, provided the land was selected by the end of last year. After that date they were valueless, and if any one was so foolish as to neglect to select his land he could not complain because his rights had expired. This new bill, however, gave volunteers another year in which to make their selection and gave them and persons who have bought scrip the alternative of redeeming the scrip for \$500. This generosity, however, did not satisfy the speculators who hold the scrip and they at once sent delegations to Ottawa to see if they could not obtain further concessions. The result was that in the early hours of the morning of March 27, when the attendance of members in the House was very small, Hon. Robert Rogers, without offering any explanation, moved the insertion in the bill of a few words which entirely changed its effect, and extended the right of location of all scrip whether held by volunteers or speculators to the end of the present year. Hon. Frank Oliver objected to this being done at that time, pointing out that it was a direct contradiction of the statement made by Hon. Mr. Rogers when he introduced the bill. Mr. Rogers admitted that this was so, saying that he had since met many deputations who had urged him to make the change which he now proposed. The Bill was at Mr. Oliver's request left over for two days in order that other Western members might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions, but it is remarkable that when the bill came up again not a single Western member raised the slightest objection to the change. Mr. Meighen who, when speaking of the previous extension said: "The principle is bad and cannot be defended," was silent. Hon. Dr. Roche, who had said at the same time: "The speculators will use the scrips for their own aggrandisement and to the disadvantage of the bona fide settler," was also dumb. Dr. Molloy, who had said in 1910: "I am in favor of a year's extension to the veterans, but I also wish it to go on record that I shall never vote for any extension for the speculator," made no protest. No one in fact made any protest except Mr. F. B. Carvell, a New Brunswick member, who said a gentleman had been lobbying



around the House for three or four days making frantic appeals to the members to support the unqualified extension. This lobbyist evidently was successful in muzzling every one but Mr. Carvell. The bill is now law, and the warrants which volunteers sold for \$200 apiece are again worth \$1,000.00. It would be interesting to know who this very influential lobbyist was, and what were the inducements by which he persuaded the other members referred to to swallow their words.

### A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

The Winnipeg Telegram devotes a great deal of attention to The Guide in its issue of March 30. The Telegram publishes in parallel columns our article entitled "Mr. Foster's New Role" and its own reply entitled "A Traitor in the Camp," and asks the public to form its own conclusions. That is quite satisfactory to us. So long as the Telegram will tell the truth and not misrepresent The Guide we have no criticism to offer. But the most humorous part of The Telegram's attack is a long editorial in the same issue claiming that it is the only and original advocate of tariff reduction on farm implements. Here is what the organ of Special Privilege has to say:

"The Telegram would have reason to confess recreance to its duty to the farming community of Western Canada if its contribution to the fight for lower duties on farm implements was not more conspicuous than that of the Grain Growers' Guide."

This is as good a specimen of humor as ever came from the pen of Mark Twain. No further comment is needed. The Telegram goes on to say that its fight for implement tariff reduction "has been as strong as it has been consistent." This we agree with. In fact The Telegram declares that on account of its low tariff sentiments it has lost the advertisements of implement dealers, who are now patronizing The Guide, and insinuates that these dealers know that The Guide is not in earnest in fighting for low tariff. The Telegram declares that its editorial columns are not for sale and that it is a great friend of the farmers. But The Telegram still does not tell us from whom it takes its orders. This is most peculiar. Surely a great moral journal fighting so valiantly for the people of the country should give credit to its owners. Do Mackenzie and Mann really own The Telegram? If so, they should be put in their proper light as the farmers' friend. Or did they give this great moral journal to its present owners? This is something The Telegram should clear up thoroughly and thus quiet all curiosity. Let The Telegram give its history for the past fifteen years and let the people know just how independent and democratic a journal it is. Again, The Telegram hasn't explained about that money it took out of the provincial treasury without giving a return. The Telegram should also tell of the patronage it receives in return for its lamblike obedience to orders. It is a shame to work in the dark and to hide its light under a bushel. All the readers of The Guide know who owns The Guide, why it was established and the work it is doing for the West. Now, if there is any sincerity in the claims of The Telegram it will come forth with its story. Or is it ashamed of its history and its ownership? We will venture that the only reply The Telegram will make to this challenge will be a torrent of abuse, if it replies at all. Watch and see.

A newspaper that dares not admit its ownership or control must have something decidedly shady to hide. No journal can be thoroughly appreciated until its readers are allowed to see the "men behind." We

would suggest that our readers demand from journals that protest friendship for them that they publish in their own pages the story of their ownership and control.

### CO-OPERATIVE STORES

In this issue and last we have given our readers the results of co-operative distribution by means of stores in the United States and Eastern Canada. It will be readily seen that co-operation in these cases has very considerably reduced the cost of living. There is no doubt but that co-operative stores in Western Canada would, if properly conducted, save to their patrons from 15 to 20 per cent. on the necessities of life. This would be a very large item and one well worth considering. In the beginning co-operation must start small and carefully, lest it meet the end that has been the fate of so many co-operative stores in the past. The only safe principle upon which to start such a store is to buy and sell strictly for cash. By this means the margin of profit will be larger, there will be no losses, and the benefits accruing to the patrons will be proportionately greater. Another very essential provision to success is that goods be sold at the regular market value. If they are sold at cost the purchaser sees very little benefit and does not realize the value of loyalty to his own institution. Further, there are no profits going into reserve and a very poor outlook for permanency. By selling at the market price and distributing profits half-yearly the dividend is an important item. The farmers who have co-operated in the purchase of flour, binder twine, formalin, etc., have reaped the benefits immediately and have seen the actual reduction in the cost of living. This method of purchasing is a good nucleus upon which to start a co-operative store. It pays to get together. It pays still better to stay together. Co-operation will probably not spread so rapidly in Western Canada as in Great Britain owing to greater prosperity and plenty of cheap land. But as the country becomes more thickly settled the need of co-operation will become more apparent.

### THANKS TO THE SENATE

The people of the West will be very glad to know that the Grain Growers have won a victory through the action of the Senate in compelling the Government to eliminate the objectionable clause from the new Grain Bill. The Western farmers owe a vote of thanks to the Senate. The new Grain Bill has become law without the clause allowing the car order book to be suspended at the will of the commission, against which the Grain Growers protested. It is a sad commentary upon our system of government when the people have to pass by the House of Commons and go to the Senate for a square deal. Of course the clause was actually withdrawn with the approval of Hon. George E. Foster, but only when he saw that the Senate would not pass it. Mr. Foster had fought the clause through the House and refused to listen to the demands of the Grain Growers, so there is no credit due him for rescuing the farmers when forced to do so. If all the Western members had stood by the farmers the objectionable clause would never have passed the House of Commons. Now that the Dominion Government has been compelled to back down, some members of the Government are making a virtue of necessity and explaining that their action is for the good of the farmers. Premier Roblin a few days ago in the legislature blamed the Grain Growers for protesting against "Clause E" which the Dominion Government has at last dropped. Is Mr. Roblin now also in favor of the Grain Growers' contentions in regard to this clause? Possibly his attitude in opposing the best interests of the Grain Growers in this matter may explain his "suspicions" against The Guide.

### PREMIER ROBLIN IS SUSPICIOUS

Speaking in the Legislature last week Premier Roblin said that the Conservative members of the Legislature viewed with suspicion anything that appeared in the Grain Growers' Guide. Why do the premier and his followers have that feeling? The Guide has presented every matter related to the Manitoba Government in a very fair and truthful light. The Guide has no choice between the political parties, and does not believe that either party will properly protect the interests of the common people until the people have the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in their own hands. We believe that we have the right to criticize the acts of the government in the interests of the people. We intend to exercise that right. Premier Roblin dislikes criticism very much and resents very keenly any insinuation that any single act of his government is not for the benefit of the people. Every party politician dislikes most cordially an independent newspaper or an independent politician. The spirit of independence is rapidly developing throughout the West and is finding voice in independent journals. It finds little voice today among politicians, as there are only the two old parties, each playing the game for party advantage, in which the people come out second best. Will Premier Roblin kindly tell us what it is that he objects to in The Guide? We want argument and facts, not abuse. The attempt of the Premier appears to be a desire to set the followers of the government against The Guide. This attempt will be a decided failure. The people of Manitoba will suit themselves as to which party they will support, but they will not surrender their intellect to any one man. When Mr. Roblin finds an untruth in The Guide we shall be glad indeed to correct it. The Guide believes in progress and is supporting principles which are opposed by both of the political parties. The people of Manitoba are also believers in these progressive principles but are too easily divided by the old appeal to party loyalty. But inside both parties is growing up a spirit of revolt which the leaders do not like. The people want a square deal and the politicians will have to give it sooner or later. We shall be glad to hear more of Mr. Roblin's suspicions and the ground for them.

### CAR DISTRIBUTION

There is good reason to believe that the emergency amendment of the car distribution clause of the Grain Act, passed two months ago to save out-of-condition grain, has been considerably abused. We have reports of elevator operators making affidavits and securing cars to empty their houses when the grain they shipped passed inspection as straight grade. No doubt a great deal of necessary relief has been afforded by giving more power into the hands of the warehouse commissioner. But he acts only upon receipt of affidavits, which the elevator operators can easily prepare. It would be well for farmers to take the numbers of cars that are secured by the elevator companies out of turn upon affidavits. Send these numbers to The Guide and we will get the grade and ascertain to what extent the emergency clause is being abused.

A few weeks ago we had reports that railway agents and employees were charging farmers for "spotting" cars. In some cases this charge was as high as \$25 and in one instance in Saskatchewan the agent was reported to be doing a land office business. Any such cases as this should at once be reported to the manager of the railway company and also to the warehouse commissioner. Of course many farmers would have been glad to pay \$25 to get a car, but no discrimination should be allowed.



# Canadian Co-operative Stores

The Story of the Origin and Progress of Co-operative Distribution in Canada

By GEORGE KEEN

Hon. Secretary, The Co-operative Union of Canada  
Hon. Editor, "Canadian Co-operator," Brantford, Ontario

During the last half-century, many attempts have been made in different parts of the country to introduce the economic methods of the Rochdale Pioneers. Frequently they were initiated by immigrants who had enjoyed in the old land the advantages accruing from co-operative distribution but had contributed little or nothing there by personal service to the financial success which they enjoyed as fully as anyone. It was a policy of "get" and not of "give" to which they were as a rule attached. They could appreciate the great benefits to be derived, but took no interest in the obligations involved or the moral principles upon which every true co-operator insists as the fundamental basis of the co-operative movement. Instead of introducing associated fraternalism into the country they relied entirely upon associated selfishness. Consequently when mistakes which, through lack of experience, marred the success of their enterprises, were made, and the profit expected was not readily forthcoming they lost enthusiasm, gave up the struggle, and co-operation was regarded as a failure unsuitable to this new country, whereas, as a fact, owing to our "protective" system and trade combines, the co-operative movement is far more necessary to Canada than it is to Britain.

While in the past there has been on the part of organizers of co-operative societies an almost entire absence of appreciation of the moral character of the co-operative movement and that therein is the secret of its British success, the private trade interests were fully conscious of the difference between British and Canadian organizations. If would-be co-operators did not know it the trade interests were quite cognizant of the fact that co-operation in Canada would never amount to anything on the lines which had been followed. They treated co-operation with such contemptuous indifference that they allowed the Co-operative Bill of the Laurier government to pass the House of Commons without a dissentient voice, notwithstanding the fact that parliament was then, as it is now, almost entirely monopolized by the capitalistic interests. The bill was defeated in the Senate by one vote only, not so much owing to the antagonism of the organized traders as the fact that the Ontario and Quebec Governments declared the bill to be an infringement of provincial rights, and induced members from their respective provinces to so represent it to the Senate.

## The Co-operative Union

In March, 1909, the Co-operative Union of Canada came into existence. For the first time in the history of the Dominion a propaganda and legislative organization conducted on the lines of the great British Co-operative Union was established. The attention of the people was then, is now, and will in the future be directed not so much to the individual advantages to be obtained by co-operation as the principles themselves. The people are being educated in the noble purposes of the Rochdale Pioneers and are being advised to follow in the footsteps of men like Robert Owen, Edward Vansittart Neale, and George Jacob Holyoake rather than to concentrate their efforts upon their own individual aggrandisement. In consequence the people will discover that the secret of co-operative success so conspicuous in Britain is to be found in mutual service and association for the common advantage and not the pursuit of a selfish interest.

It was knowledge of the existence of a national organization conducted on the lines of the British Union, animated by the ideals of the Rochdale Pioneers and propagating progressive social policies which caused the panic some years ago in trade circles and the Retail Merchants' association to send to Ottawa a deputation of some 500 representatives at a cost of probably \$10,000 to oppose the Co-operative bill. The organized Co-operative movement is still very small, but it is the

practice, as the trade interests well know, to start in a very humble way. It grows, however, at a remarkable rate when once it firmly takes root. The trade interests made such frenzied opposition to the enactment of co-operative legislation in the belief that their success in that direction would kill the movement. Had they sent a commission of enquiry to Britain, they would have found that legislative obstruction and trade and social persecution of the Co-operative movement contribute more than any other activity to its development. So it is in Canada. The selfish antagonism and organized greed of the trade interests is the greatest propaganda asset the movement has had since its inception. While through lack of suitable legislation, which we shall

absolutely necessary before societies can be extensively developed. This is an erroneous impression. Legislation is, we feel, urgently needed, but whenever a body of men are sufficiently enthusiastic to make a success of a co-operative business they will have no difficulty in incorporating under the provincial "Companies" Acts or, in some of the provinces, by procuring a special statute to suit their needs.

Federation with the Co-operative Union is open to all kinds of bona fide Co-operative Societies but, up to the present, its membership has consisted of distributive organizations only. I, therefore, propose to give some idea of the progress so far made in this branch of the movement. There are thirteen societies federated at the present time and there are

We have societies at Dominion, Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, the members being principally engaged in the coal mines of that district. The first named has been the longest established. It has been in operation nine years. Secretary James McLeod is good enough to furnish me for the information of the Guide the following report of the history of his society, which is known as "The Workmen's Store Company."

Upwards of twenty years ago, six stores conducted on the co-operative principle (so far as that principle was understood by the workmen at the time) existed in the mining towns of Cape Breton. Ten years ago all these stores had passed out of existence leaving nothing but an odious reputation for Co-operation. A number of circumstances contributed to the failure of these stores, but chief among them was the neglect to provide at the outset for the formation of a good substantial reserve fund. The capital was all withdrawable either in cash or credit. The advent of the Dominion Coal Co. swallowing up the smaller coal companies revolutionized industry. New conditions were created to which the co-operative stores did not readily adapt themselves, so they had to go under.

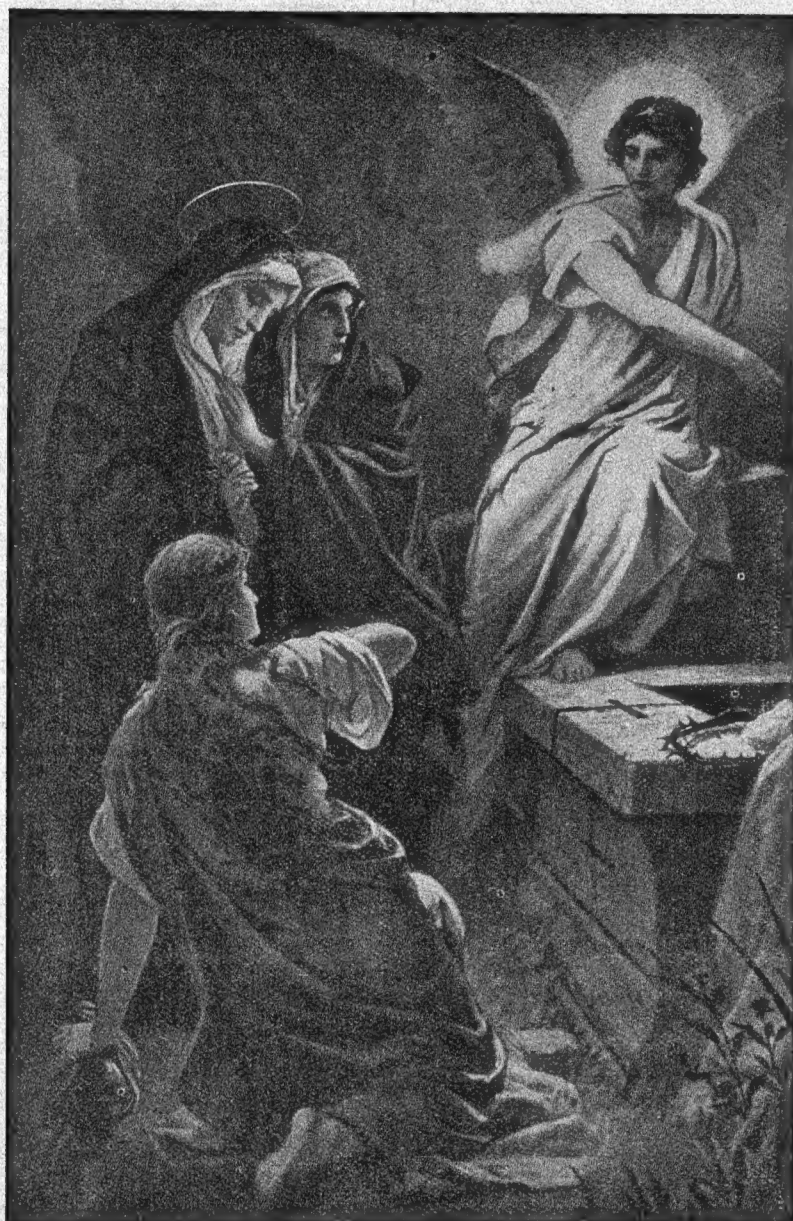
Many of the workmen, however, had been benefited by them while in operation. Among these a desire always remained for a revival of the system. In December, 1902 a few of the men employed at Dominion No. 1 Colliery, gave practical expression to that desire by calling a meeting of those interested for the purpose of restarting the movement. Nineteen were present at that meeting. They resolved themselves into "The Workmen's Store Co., Ltd." to do business on a mutual co-operative basis. Our present manager, Mr. A. McMullan, was there and then engaged to conduct the business.

"There was no place suitable available for rental, our first undertaking was the building of a small store suitable for the business. We recognized that we had an uphill job, but we went at it. On March 17th, 1903, the total amount of capital realized was \$1,900. The business on that day was opened with a small stock of groceries. On March 19 the pit on which the few members we then had depended for their work, took fire, and was out of commission for one year. A large number of the workmen had to find employment at the other collieries necessitating their removal from the place. This retarded our progress at the outset and for the first year our sales were \$17,519.08. This we more than doubled the second year. We extended our lines of merchandise to all the staple articles required in the household. Beginning our third year we found it necessary to enlarge our premises, and on three occasions since we have made extensions.

"Nearly two years ago a few of our members moved to New Waterford, the new colliery district, a district which will be the largest colliery district in Nova Scotia, but five miles away from our central store. These members had profited so by the store that they would not leave it. This compelled us to buy land and erect a building and open a branch for them. The volume of business in the branch during the coming summer will exceed that of the central. In connection with the central we have opened a fresh meat department. Our turnover for the first year including the branch is \$129,777.21, an increase of \$37,774.04 over the previous year.

"The company is incorporated by special act of the Provincial Legislature. The liability of the members is limited, any workman can become a member by paying an admission fee of \$1.00 and taking one \$5.00 share in the capital stock of the company. No member is allowed to hold more than sixty shares (\$300). The profits of the business are ascertained twice a year, 10% of the profits is added to reserve fund, and 6% per annum is paid

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"HE IS RISEN"

certainly get in time, the movement is subjected to considerable inconvenience and discomfort, the value of these periodical advertisements in parliament which the trade interests give the movement are of incalculable value.

## Legislation not Essential

A satisfactory Co-operative Act is needed in order to protect, as far as possible, the people from fraudulent exploitation in the name of co-operation and to secure satisfactory supervision and simple, uniform and inexpensive machinery of incorporation throughout the Dominion. Merchants and others, however, seem to have the idea that co-operative legislation for which we are agitating is

some others in process of incorporation. I believe the majority of genuine societies are federated with the Union, but there are probably several bona fide institutions entitled to affiliation which have not applied. Cognizance of these cannot be taken as the Union has had no opportunity to investigate their constitution or management. There are many more in the Dominion which are described as co-operative societies which cannot be so regarded in any case. I propose, therefore, in compliance with the editor's request, to give a review of the progress made by those Societies of which I can speak with authority.

The distributive movement is most highly developed in Cape Breton, N.S.



# Co-operation by Western Farmers

The Spread of the Co-operative Movement throughout Western Canada, and the success with which it has been attended, is one of the most hopeful features of the organized farmers' movement. The following reports show that co-operative buying of supplies has saved many thousands of dollars to Western agriculturalists, amounting in some cases to upwards of \$1,000 to the members of a single branch of the Grain Growers' Association or the U.F.A.

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association has bought twine co-operatively since 1906. Last year we paid 7 cents for standard. In the year 1905, before we started to buy co-operatively, we had to pay 14 cents for the same twine. We bought coal this winter, but it did not prove satisfactory as we did not order soon enough. We intend to purchase our supply of flour and feed co-operatively this season and also our stock of apples.

CHAS. FINDLAY, Sec'y.

## \$1,000 SAVED

Daily Creek local of the U.F.A. did a fine stroke of business last year, somewhat on a small scale, but very good for a starter. We bought our binder twine, coal, kerosene, flour and apples co-operatively and thereby saved our members in round figures a little better than \$1,000.00. These figures could be materially increased if we had better facilities for handling such necessities in carload lots. To do this we should have our own scales and warehouse, yes, our own elevators and general stores. Local unions as a rule are not strong enough financially to go to such an expense single handed and therefore they should combine with other local unions in their respective neighborhoods and put up their own buildings and other facilities.

## SEED WHEAT

At a recent weekly meeting of West Lethbridge Union it was decided to give a report on our experiences at co-operation. Last year we made our first attempt in the matter of seed wheat. We appointed a committee to investigate where No. 1 seed wheat could be found and almost every member availed himself of the opportunity to buy the selection made by the committee, and the crops we received have amply proven the wisdom of the course we pursued, not only as to the number of bushels per acre, but in the fact that the district has much the same grade and kind of wheat, so that when shipping if one has not sufficient to fill a car he can depend on another having the same kind. We believe that if the different unions could go in for a certain kind of grain and stick to it, the result would be that the market price would be enhanced through given districts being enabled to ship out large quantities of the same kind of grain.

JOHN B. ALLAN, Sec'y.  
Lethbridge, Alta.

## TUGASKE IS PROSPERING

The Tugaske Farmers' Co-operative company was organized just a bout a year ago. It was created to eliminate the unnecessary profits of the middleman by the establishment of a farmers' company, so organized as to enable the farmer to buy his farm equipment, fuel and necessary commodities at more reasonable prices. We have done this to a certain extent, but not so far as I would like to see it, the reason of which is that there have been large interests working against us at every hand.

At the time of organization there were seventy-two shareholders at \$20.00 a share. A president, vice-president, secretary and five directors were appointed, and shortly afterwards an executive was called. The necessity for the appointment of a secretary-manager was recognized at this meet-

ing and I was appointed to fill that position. It was also decided to secure a coal shed site from the C.P.R. and to make arrangements for lumber to build a coal shed 20 x 40 with four bins. A set of pitless five ton scales was also purchased. After we got our shed completed we ordered some coal, formaldehyde, flour, bran, shorts, posts, wood, wire, etc., etc. We sold this stuff a good deal cheaper than we had been paying for it, after allowing for the cost of handling. The farmers then commenced to see the benefit derived from it and more farmers took a share. Our organization

## TWO GREAT ENTERPRISES

Space forbids the telling in detail in this number of the story of two of the greatest co-operative enterprises of the world, both founded by Western Canadian farmers; the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The history of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was, however, related by the president of the company, Mr. T. A. Cramer, in the Progress number of The Guide, published on December 6 last, while the record of the success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. was given to our readers in the report of the general manager, Mr. C. A. Dunning, to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Regina, published on Feb. 21. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., which is owned by 13,000 western farmers has marketed 23,000,000 bushels of grain of the 1911 crop up to the present time.

has kept growing not only in numbers, but in unity. When crops commenced to look good and the promise of a bountiful harvest was in sight another executive meeting was held and the advisability of ordering some binder twine, wagons, lubricating oils, was fully considered and determined upon. These we also sold and saved the farmers money.

Such has been the growth of our company until now we have 120 shareholders. Up to the present date we have handled 35 cars of coal, 3 cars of flour, 3 cars of wood, 2 cars of posts, 1 car of wire, with some local shipments, 1 car of wagons, 2 cars of machinery, 1 car of oil with some local shipments and 2 cars of binder twine, 65,000 lbs.

We have extended our coal shed 20

feet which makes it 20 x 60, 8 feet high, and it is all paid for. We also bought 3 lots in the town which are also paid for and so are our scales.

While this total result is very satisfactory it would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the lean crop of last year and the congestion which has existed on the railways this year, leaving large quantities of grain still in the hands of the farmers who are unable to finance their obligations and in a great many cases are suffering a real hardship.

I know of several shareholders who have saved twice the price of a share in the company in one year's buying. By the efforts of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association inaugurating the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., a great work has been done towards giving the farmers a means by which they can get a fair and square deal in marketing their products, so I see a great future for the farmers of the Farmers' Co-operative companies of this province if they will only organize themselves and work co-operatively together, being of one united farmers' movement, having for its object the social and economic uplift of the farming industry.

ROBERT WILSON, Sec'y.-Mgr.  
The Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.  
Branch No. 22, Tugaskie.

## SUCCESS AT BLACKFOOT

Blackfoot Union has found the co-operative purchase of supplies to result in a considerable saving of money to its members. At a meeting of the union on March 5 orders were taken for a considerable quantity of formaline and strychnine. Arrangements are also being made for the purchase of a carload of fence wire.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AT MURCHISON

Empire branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association has co-operated with Bethany and Crow's Hill branches for two cars of flour and feed at a saving of 40 cents per 100 lbs. on flour and \$5.00 per ton on bran, and a car of apples at a saving of 75 cents per barrel. We had a few barrels of coal oil during the winter, and last year the members used 4,500 lbs. of twine bought co-operatively at an average cost of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents a lb.

H. JACKSON, Sec'y.  
Murchison P.O., via Franklin, Man.

## BIG SAVING ON COAL

The Mountain Chase Grain Growers' association this last year bought 140 tons

of coal, laid down at our station for \$7.90. This we sold to members for \$8.50 allowing 60 cents per ton for expenses. At the same time the same coal was selling in neighboring towns for from \$9.50 to \$11.75 per ton. Our savings, \$1.00 to \$3.25 per ton.

HARRY A. PELLE, Sec'y.  
Clapton P.O., Sask.

## CO-OPERATIVE HAIL INSURANCE

As manager of the Mennonite Mutual Hail Insurance company for Western Canada, whose head office is at Laird, Sask., I can give you a little information how it runs. The company has worked successfully for three years, 1909-1911. We had in 1909 255 members with 29,485 acres insured at a premium of 12 cents an acre, and to 12 members we paid for hail damage \$1,462.00. In 1910 we had 546 members with 70,100 acres insured at 15 cents per acre, and to 44 members we paid for hail damage \$7,115.50. In 1911 we had 816 members with 108,601 acres insured at 10 cents per acre, and to 37 members we paid for hail damage \$4,484.53. In each year 5 cents per acre went into a reserve fund and the society had at the end of the year 1911 in cash and in notes the amount of \$9,666.79 as reserve fund.

ABR. FUNK, Manager.

## AT DUNDURN

In addition to conducting a co-operative meat market the farmers of Dundurn last fall bought a car of binder twine and sold it at near cost, a fraction above 7 cents per pound for standard quality. If every farmer meets his note there will be a balance of \$65 after paying expenses. We also bought a barrel of formalin direct, sold same to farmers, who provided their own bottles, jars and cans and sealed it down for them, at 15 cents per pound, which left 2 cents a pound profit and the barrel free. Formerly we could not buy formalin for less than 35 and 40 cents per pound.

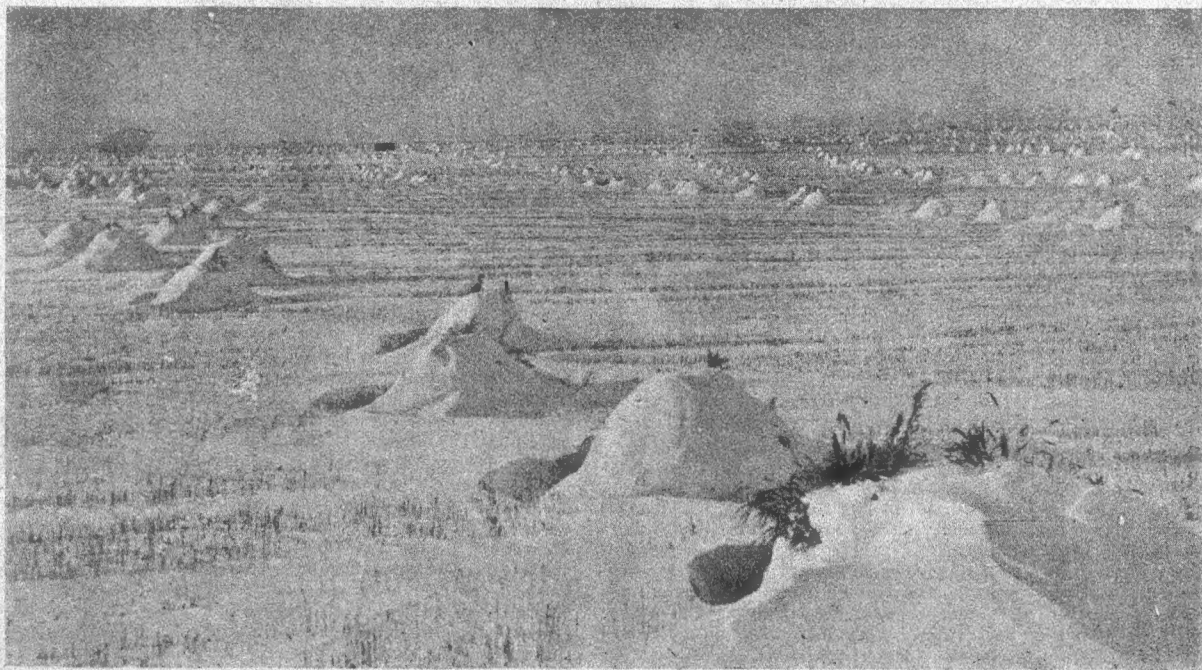
W. HORDERN.

## LIKE MONEY FROM HOME

Buying co-operatively in the experience of the Springhill Grain Growers' association is like getting money from home. We had been paying 14 and 15 cents for twine and our association discussing the matter in 1909 wondered if it was possible to get a good twine any cheaper. After due consideration the secretary-treasurer was instructed to place an advertisement in the local papers calling for tenders for a carload. There were five dealers in town,

but no tenders came in, and they were quite unconcerned. But we were not, and you could not stick us in a foot of glue. We sent the papers with the advertisement marked to the different manufacturers and the tenders came in plentifully. We accepted one offer of Canadian make at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per lb., 600 ft. to the lb. Then we were told we were unpatriotic, disloyal, etc., but that kind of mollycoddling did not work. We continued each year to buy in carloads and now these men tender for our twine and we are getting the same brand they formerly charged 14 and 15 cents for at 8 cents cash. The one year above mentioned the saving to each  $\frac{1}{4}$  section was about \$15.00, and do you know even then some of the farmers would not join us.

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This photograph shows 400 acres of grain in stook, covered with snow, on the farm of G. E. Woodward, Bradwell, Sask.



# The Farm Garden

By T. W. KNOWLES, Emerson, Man.

One of the greatest surprises in the West, not only to new settlers but those who are old timers, is the dearth of gardens. Seventy-five per cent of the farmers' kitchen gardens consist of potatoes, sometimes turnips and perhaps corn, the latter more for cow feed than for table use. In no country can vegetables be grown finer or more productive and with so little attention. The farmer and his family can have an abundance of fresh delicious vegetables for five months of the year, if he wants to, and there is no great skill required, just a little time and common sense. Now I will tell how I manage my garden. I usually put in an acre and a half. Of course this is not necessary for the average farmer. A quarter to a half is plenty without the potatoes and turnips. First, if possible have your garden sheltered from the north. If you have a slope to the east so much the better. Be sure to fall plow it and harrow it. Plow deep, 6 to 8 inches. In the spring, sometime about the middle of April, hand rake it so that the surface is fine and loose. Never trouble with the earth if it is wet. Plan ahead how you will lay out your garden. Have things like radish, lettuce, green onions close to the house, convenient for watering and for the women to gather without walking all over the garden. Seed onions, parsnips and carrots, also should go in at the same time as radish and lettuce. For variety this depends upon your soil. If sandy soil, either the white Portugal or the Yellow Danvers, if heavy loam or clay, the Red Weathersfield, if strong sticky clay, the Flat Red do best. With carrots either the Ox Heart or Half long Danvers. The Ox Heart are the easiest to gather, but if a dry season many of them split and are only fit for horses. The parsnips, the Student or half long. The first sowing of early peas can be made at same time. They will stand quite a frost without being cut down. With peas, the mistake many make, is they just buy one sort, then they have green peas for about a week. The best way is to sow two sowings of early medium and late peas with an interval of a week between sowings, then you have green peas for nearly two months. About the first week in May sow beets and another sowing of radish and lettuce. For summer use the round beets, and for winter use the long beets. About the third week in May sow beans, corn, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and winter cabbage seed in drills where you wish then to remain. When sowing the first lot of radish, do not forget to plant out some Dutch Sets for green onions. These come into use about two weeks after planting if weather is favorable, and those not used can be left and will make fair winter onions.

## The Hotbed

For cauliflower, celery, tomatoes and early cabbage, the plants must be started in a hot bed or in the house in boxes. To make a hotbed take a couple of loads of green manure with a good proportion of straw bedding in it direct from the barn and throw it in a heap where you are going to have your hot bed. Three or four pails of water thrown on it will make it heat quicker. When good and hot fork it over and let the rank heat out. Do this about three times forking it all over, mixing it well, then build it when you want it about two feet high, sloping it towards the south. Make it a foot or eight inches larger than the frame you are going to put on it. When building it tramp it well and get it good and solid then place your frame on it and have your frame about eighteen inches high.

Put about six to eight inches of fine soil in the frame on the tramped manure. Before putting in the soil soak the manure well with water, seven or eight pails. This makes it heat evenly. Then put on your windows, storm windows do fine. Get some more manure and build up around the outside of the frame level with the top. This helps to keep in the heat and break the wind on cold days and nights. Look at it in about three days' time, and if too hot, open the windows a little in the middle of the day. If warm, in about ten days press the soil well down as some parts may have sunk lower than others and level it all down and sow your seeds. The mistakes generally made, are, too thick sowing, letting the bed get too hot. It will heat very quickly if the sun shines on it, and it is not watered regularly and plentifully.

## Transplanting

When your plants get well started give them all the air you can to harden them before transplanting. Plant out in the evening, say about six or seven o'clock. Some people have considerable trouble with transplanting, covering them with old tins, shingles, etc., I never do this and hardly ever lose a plant. I thoroughly soak the hotbed the night before I am going to transplant. Do not let your plants get too large before you transplant. I generally transplant about the 20th of May. Then I take up with a good share of soil, about fifty plants at a time. Previously I stretch a string along where I am going to plant them. With a bar or sharp pointed stick I make holes for the plants, tomatoes two feet apart, cabbage and cauliflower eighteen inches. Then go along and put one plant carefully into each hole, being sure that the fine roots go well down the ground. With water can I pour water down the holes. This washes some soil and the roots well down together. I follow this by firmly pressing the top dry soil around the plant. Do not water them again till next day, and if done carefully you will not lose two per cent.

With celery I dig a trench about six inches deep and work up the bottom of it fine and plant the celery about six inches apart. Place a board over the trench and give plenty of water. The suds from the weekly washing is good. Don't be afraid of giving too much. When the plants begin to grow fill in the trench gradually with the dirt you took out and keep it well earthed up as they grow.

The three principal things making for success in gardening is clean cultivation, good seeds and the right variety. Buy your seeds from a good reliable seed man. Get the early varieties. Do not be tempted by the handsome colored pictures and the wonderful novelties. Try at first only tested varieties. Later on you can experiment if you wish to. Do not let the weeds get the start of you, for if they once do, it is good-by garden, for it means hand weeding and this is what very many farmers will not do. Another common mistake is changing the garden ground every year or two, and another and more common mistake is cleaning the weeds out once and leaving the garden at that. The garden should be gone over at least three times during the summer, and no weeds allowed to go to seed. This makes it easy for the following years. One of the things that make for good garden is a wheel hoe. I use a double wheel one. It is really astonishing how much garden you can get over in an hour and it does the work five times as well and ten times as easy as the hand hoe. I have not mentioned potatoes or turnips in this article. I consider them a field crop, and not really belonging to the kitchen garden.

In laying out the garden do not fail to get a few roots of rhubarb, and plant them in a row where they will not be in the way when you are plowing your garden. Before planting the rhubarb dig holes at least three feet deep and fill up for two feet with rotten manure or manure from the cow barn with no straw, then put in your roots, the eyes about an inch below the surface and fill in with earth and firm them. You will be pleased and surprised at the quantity and quality of the rhubarb you will get, not forgetting a pail of water when you are using it. It is a thirsty plant but will well repay all the labor tenfold.



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# Co-operative People's Banks

Concluded from Last Week

But there is a pitfall which we must single out in an unequivocal way so as to prevent any mistake being made in that direction. No imperialistic scheme or view should be taken up at the start, that is, no large organization should be dreamed of at first. As experience has repeatedly shown, it is of the utmost importance to proceed with caution and wisdom. To lay a solid foundation to such an up-building movement, it is of the greatest possible necessity to start with mere local organizations, working them with care, not trying to do the grand at once. Grand achievements will inevitably come later on, and sooner than expected, but they will be the legitimate reward of perseverance and energy. Many large schemes with state aid, backed by millions have ended in miserable failures. France has seen a good many of these schemes and failures, until taught by a rude experience the people have realized that the Germans, with their apparently slower method, were on the right path and in fact, had found the very solution of the problem. Their splendid success is to-day an example for the rest of the world in all things belonging to agricultural credit, because they have struck the right way of using the savings of the masses for the real benefit of these same masses, in keeping for themselves the advantages that capital brings to those who control it. After the initial stage of mere local reservoirs of credit and when the organizations were prosperous enough to justify an enlargement of their beneficial activities, federations of such societies were formed without impairing in any way the action of the autonomy of the local organizations, on the contrary, helping them in a good many ways and, through them, their members by affording a larger basis of business, more extended credit and at much more advantageous conditions, the very strength of the federation coming in as a powerful factor to aid the local organizations in their dealings with their members. Thus the goal aimed at was successfully reached without outside interference, the sentiment of complete self-reliance on the part of the interested people having been preserved, which brought forth in its turn, the respect and, perhaps, a little more than the respect of the Government itself for those energetic co-operators. All that tends to the contrary should therefore be guarded against with the greatest care. It is a more difficult task than most people would be inclined to believe, and my own experience teaches me how one has to fight against this dreadful evil in order to keep such a movement within its proper bound in the initial stage, until it is ripe for a larger conception of its scope and possibilities. What I call imperialistic ideas, that is, the desire to do the grand at once and, above all, in a grand way, is a most dangerous delusion because it treacherously draws one into a whirlwind so powerful, so captivating and so fascinating that it brings as an inevitable result a more or less obscure neglect of the vitality of the units before they have acquired all the desirable strength that would insure their prosperity with a vigorous life of their own. To begin slowly is the part of real wisdom. Energy and perseverance will do the rest and do it splendidly.

## Parliament Should be Just

The idea insisted upon here is emphasized in a general way in the following extract of a recent article published in the "Irish Homestead" devoted to the interests of the farmers of Ireland. Canadian farmers must, too, insist that their representatives make laws for the benefit of the agricultural community, above all, laws that will allow farmers to organize themselves in the way that is best suited to their needs and circumstances. And the first law they should fight for is a broad, liberal and complete one on co-operation with no proviso to soothe the middlemen and entangle the action of the farmers in their effort to organize themselves, for such a legislation would be harmful to the latter and a source of endless unnecessary troubles to both. Let parliament give the farmers the

unbounded right to associate themselves to further their interests in all the fields they choose either as producers, dealers and consumers of wealth, just as widely and as freely as capital can, by the Companies Act, associate and congregate even to and including the combines and mergers limits, in order to squeeze the public and make it sweat every possible dollar and cent that can be taken out of its labor. Let Parliament pass a law authorizing farmers to use their self-help to protect themselves by associating their activities, thereby availing themselves of all the fruits of their labors.

That is just what the Parliaments of the most progressive nations of Europe have been doing during the last half-century and what our own Parliament and Legislatures should do. And as they do not seem to have any disposition to act on their own initiative and understand the situation, farmers should then step in in an effective manner and make themselves heard in a way that will have an echo in our legislative halls, awake our legislators and make them realize that there are other people in the land than the capitalistic promoters of all colors and shades. Let it be known that little bits of legislation on seeds, inspection of binder twine, and the like cannot satisfy the farmers, because such measures are mere surface remedies, not going to the root of the evil, for it would be an easy task for the agriculturists to protect themselves much more effectively against dishonest dealers if they could freely co-operate, such measures serving as pretexts for politicians to proclaim their zeal for the farmers without daring to give the true kind of legislation that is wanted.

## The Curse of Party

It is the contrary that has been done in Europe as shown by the following lines from the "Irish Homestead."

"When we look into Germany, France, Denmark, or Italy we will find that in each of these countries there is a long list of acts designed to aid the farmer, giving power to him to create ASSOCIATIONS IN INFINITE VARIETY. The parishes in these countries are organized and their interests are not forgotten in the interests of the cities. We saw a list of eleven co-operative measures passed in France since the French farmers were organized, since they refused to support the members of any party which would not accept the program of the organized farmers or pledge themselves to carry it out. For years the farmers in these islands have been trying to get the Thrift and Credit Banks Bill through the legislature and it has never gone further than to a committee. There was no political power behind the promoters, farmers were entangled so idiotically in the games of great political parties that they neglected their own interests and were afraid of urging on their representatives' support of measures which would enable the rural community here to build up the same huge democratic systems of credit and rural co-operation which have saved agriculture on the Continent in face of the competition of the New World. Whenever the parishes give their representatives in the legislature general permission to vote any way they like, the interests of the parishes are neglected. Unless the parishes through their organizations insist on particular and precise action in respect of their organizations, their interests will be neglected every time. The other organized interests, labor, middlemen, capital, etc., know very well what they want, and leave their Parliamentary representatives no choice."

The deplorable history herein given of the "Thrift and Credit Bill" in the English Parliament savors like that of the Co-operative bills in our Ottawa Parliament, and the same causes seem to have had the same effect in both cases.

The advice to farmers to look more closely to their own class interests and take less heed of the game of the great political parties is a timely one. Let it be heard and followed by every farmer in the land, be he from the West or from the East, and we will very soon see a fruitful change of scene which will redound to the benefit of the whole of Canada.

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The St. Catherine Cold Storage company is a joint stock affair, but is working toward true co-operation. It was organized in 1896, has a working capital of \$2,000, and the plant is valued at \$13,000. It handles all kinds of fruit, and the sales amount to about \$75,000. A supply branch handles packages, spray pumps, chemicals, fertilizers, ladders and other tools, and is a wholesaler for the federation of fruit associations. The Donville association handles small fruits shipped to local markets, each member grading and shipping under his own name. Its chief activity is in buying fruit packages, aiding in securing good markets, arranging meetings and the like.

All the associations have nearly the same form of organization—president, vice-president, secretary-manager, treasurer and board of directors. Expenses are met by a straight charge per package. Directors usually work gratis, also the president, though in some cases a small remuneration is allowed. One association with an output of from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels a year pays its manager two dollars a day. Four associations with packs of from 4,000 to 8,000 barrels pay ten cents a barrel. In the larger associations this has been raised to fifteen cents. Two associations with packs of from 3,000 to 7,000 barrels pay five cents a barrel. One association with an output of from 20,000 to 40,000 barrels pays twenty cents; but the manager has to pay all expenses of inspection, bookkeeping, and so forth. In 1906 thirteen societies affiliated under the name of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario, with an office at Toronto. The annual fee is five dollars. Through it supplies are bought for all the societies.

Packing and grading are generally done by the societies, either in a packing house or in the grower's orchard. One society employs a number of packing gangs, with inspectors who insure uniformity in the pack. This relieves the grower of the work of packing at a time when he is very busy. Three methods are used to determine prices to growers; pooling all returns, pooling returns from certain varieties and fruits, and prorating prices for each variety and grade. The first, once common, does not discriminate between good and poor varieties; the second is more popular, prices being pooled on classes of certain varieties; the third method gives absolute justice to the grower, but entails an elaborate system of bookkeeping.—The Country Gentleman.

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This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## ERADICATION OF CANADIAN THISTLES

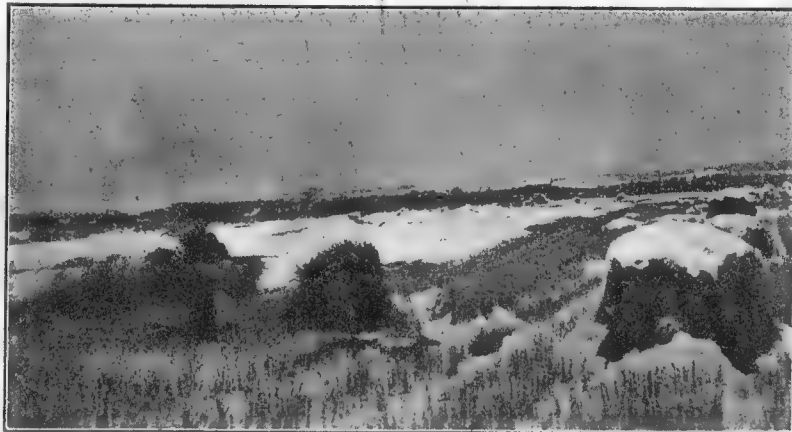
Editor, Guide:—The important thing in the eradication of Canadian Thistles is to keep them from the light and from growing green, and so storing up energy for the winter months. I have always found the following treatment to be successful. About the 10th July when the thistles are in full bloom, plow the land from four to five inches deep, turning down every thistle, using a sharp plow share, so as to cut each plant, and thus exposing the roots to the sun. Do not harrow or give any other cultivation to the land, as the purpose is to leave the land open so that the thistles will not easily sprout again, as if plowed or harrowed they would grow very quickly and the effect of the plowing would only be to increase them. Repeat this operation in one month's time, which had better be done with a walking plow, plowing across and a little deeper than the previous plowing. This may not make such a nice looking job of plowing but will have the effect of dragging out the thistles to the surface, where the sun will get at them. Plow again about the 10th Sept. either direction, a little deeper than the previous plowing. This last plowing should leave the field in good shape for the fall, but if any thistles are showing up in the field it should be plowed again in October before freeze up. It is especially important that the land should not be harrowed or cultivated after either of the plowings.

Terence, Man. D. B. McMILLAN.

## A FEDERAL ORGANIZATION

Editor, Guide:—If anything were needed to intensify the feeling of regret western farmers feel over the defeat of the reciprocity pact, it would be found in the present grain blockade. This regret has always been over the event, but if the present condition of affairs continues, it will turn to personal resentment against the opponents of free trade. Of course we must give credit to our provincial governments, urged on by the Grain Growers' Association for the work they have done in bringing partial relief, but had we been given access to the southern market this thing would not have happened, at least it would not have been nearly so bad. It is needless to state there is a serious grievance, that has already got past generalities and has become a personal matter to each individual farmer over most of the grain growing sections. How long is this thing to last? and when the pressure is relieved, will the relief be permanent; or may we expect a repetition? To the first there is no answer, to the second, what is to prevent a recurrence of such a tie up every year? Nothing in sight, at least nothing reliable. We cannot for a moment believe that this can continue indefinitely, farmers of Canada are being exploited by and for the benefit of the self-constituted classes. They are being fed and flattered as the backbone of the country by these manufacturing barons for the same reason that we care for our farms or stock, simply to get more out of them. It is surely time for this backbone to straighten itself out, and since no remedy can be found without, find one within, and apply it. A continuation of the present oppression is opposed to progress and the advancement of civilization, for there are among the farmers of Canada, men of just as enlightened minds as in any walk of life, men who glory in their occupation, and would raise the agricultural community, unfettered by artificial bonds,

to further advancement, and the position it should occupy in the national life. The remedy is the same that has done so much for labor, has built up the Manufacturers' association, and has already done so much for Western Canada. Organize. The idea that farmers cannot unite has received its death blow in our very midst. The delegation to Ottawa a year ago, clearly revealed two things, our strength and weakness; our strength to control a section of the country and make a government sit up and take notice; our weakness that we were not extended enough. Our provincial associations are a necessity, but the time has come, and the occasion demands that a Dominion association should be formed. The Dominion Council of Agriculture is a good thing, but its scope is not wide enough; it is the nucleus around which should centre the united farmers of Canada



An unusual scene in Alberta. A backward season doubles the work. The farmer is trying to get the snow off his stocks.

Surely the thing is possible. The Manufacturers' association was once provincial, they found it necessary to cover the whole country. If we are to show the same strength in our arguments, we must likewise grow. Keep our provincial associations, we cannot do without them, but also unite in a central, whose object should be to harmonize the varied ideas of the several provinces, and show a united front when urging our claims on the powers that are.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Eastview.

## INTEREST CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—It seems that our law-givers are overlooking a great number of smaller evils in trying to eradicate what they consider the larger ones. There are a few of the smaller ones we would like to bring before their attention. When I say "we" I mean the class of producers in contradistinction not to the consumers, but to the non-producers. By producers I mean people who produce things by manual labor, as mechanics, farmers, farm laborers, etc. As a little instance that is easily seen by any casual reader let us take the exorbitant price of manufactured articles, and as an example of manufactured articles let us take a set of common bob-sleighs (2 in. steel shoe). The agent handling these very necessary farm articles here, will tell us the selling price of this simple, cheaply made implement is \$36.50 cash or \$39.50 in a year's time.

The ordinary uninitiated buyer would naturally suppose the \$3.00 ex-

tra is to cover interest; but on reading the note he has to sign he will find that the interest rate is either 7 or 8 per cent., and that it is calculated on the \$39.50. Say at 8 per cent. This is \$3.16 for one year. This, with the \$3.00 graft, makes \$6.16, which is very very nearly 17 per cent. on \$36.50, and this on the selling price, mind you, not on the money really invested. Now, what we would like to know is if there is any law against "usury" in this country, and if so, why is it not enforced in so obvious a case. They cannot have the nerve to say that the \$3.00 is a discount for cash, that would look too brazen, because you may look at \$36.50 for a pair of ordinary sleighs a long, long time before you will notice any scars left by the discounts that have been chopped off. Again, they could not write 17 per cent. on the face of their notes, they would turn pale and fade out. So they simply take the \$3.00 without a reason, or even if they could produce one, \$3.00 is a pretty high price for any reason a robber can give to the robbed for robbing him. Still the policy of our excellent (?) government is to "protect" the home industries, and the very ones who are being so systematically shorn of their hard-earned little mites, are the ones to throw away every other consideration when election day comes round, but the old leader, the old flag and the old foolishness.

So get busy, Grain Growers. You are the only hope. You are the nucleus round which will grow, or can be made to grow, the greatest nation the sun has ever shone on. But get together. What matters it if a few childish ones get sore because you are not more a Tory machine than a Grit machine and refuse to play. Such ones are useless anyway. And what matters it whether you are a Tory machine or a Grit machine so long as you do the work better

not so name myself) because I am a strong advocate for removing unjust laws and grievances, especially those that oppress the poor man, the working classes and the farming class. I demand equality of opportunity for all men, and desire to prevent poverty on the one hand and great wealth on the other, among men, and am a follower of Lloyd George.

A steady progressive system of social reform is a reasonable position, such as Lloyd George is working out. But many Socialists are opposed to "reforms." They boldly demand "the destruction of the present system," and the advent of a Socialist state by a revolution (something like the French revolution) and sign themselves "yours for revolution." It is difficult to understand why Socialists take up this extreme position. I often read the two Canadian Socialist weeklies and hear Socialist lecturers. I cannot understand why they assail anybody's religion, especially Christianity and Christian Socialists; also thrift, co-operation, even our efforts as grain growers are sneered at. Men are advised to shirk at work; work is called slavery, and ease and pleasure are held up as the chief aim of life. It has never been proved to me that "capital produces nothing and labor everything," nor can I see how the workers can have handed over to them "all the means of production, distribution and exchange," nor the "abolition of rent, interest and profit." Neither the wisdom nor the justice of these views do I see. They are extreme, far-fetched and politically impracticable, in our lifetime anyway, and they repel many of us. Although New Zealand is often quoted, it is not a Socialist state, but has more advanced "social reforms" than any other country. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says: "One of the worst risks of a Socialist state is bureaucracy, government by officialdom, a new despotism." Also it wisely says: "The Socialistic experiment is likely to be tried by provinces than by states, by districts than by provinces, by towns than by districts. Co-operation teaches men self-government, and gives them the control of the means of production and distribution." Again: "It seems not improbable that in the future, the strong, central government will be so democratic, and at the same time so wise with the wisdom of a great representative council, that all that is sound in the contentions and aspirations of Socialists will be secured. The people need to be represented at their best."

I am in sympathy with a great deal that our Socialist friends aim at, and believe they mean well. But my letter will show how unlikely it is that as grain growers we will "come out and endorse the Socialist party."

W. HORDERN.

Dundern.

## SAVE WESTERN CANADA

J. A. M. Aikins Tells Eastern Manufacturers How It Can Be Done

Hamilton, Ont., March 21.—J. A. M. Aikins, M.P., of Brandon, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Canadian Manufacturers' association here tonight and in a long speech warned a gathering of 300 prominent manufacturers that the great problem of the West was to nationalize and subdue the ardor of the thousands of Americans who threw up their hats and shouted every time the eagle screamed over head. He urged Eastern capitalists to establish branch industries at once in the West if they wished to save Western Canada for Canadians. He also favored an alteration of the tariff so that Western Canadians would be able to secure the same profit on exports and imports as Eastern Canada with its factories was receiving and urged the manufacturers to back up the Westerners in appealing for lower transportation rates between the East and West.

## TREATMENT FOR SMUT

As a result of five years' experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, it has been found that the most effective treatment for the prevention of smut, in either oats or wheat, is found from immersing the seed in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water. The grain is immersed in this for a period of twenty minutes. The grain should, however, be sown as soon after immersion as possible as if it is left out of the ground too long after immersion there is danger of the vitality of the seed being reduced.

## REGARDING SOCIALISM

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Nesbitt wants the Grain Growers' conventions to come out boldly and endorse the Socialist party, as they will have to eventually. I think not. We have among us men of all parties—Liberals, Conservatives, Independents and Socialists. The idea that as grain growers we will ever "come out and endorse" one of these parties is a mere dream. The Alberta convention has already refused to endorse the "third party." Our farmer candidates the last election did not obtain one per cent. of the votes cast in their constituencies. "Socialism offers the only logical solution of the grievances that confront us as producers of wealth," Mr. Nesbitt says. The New Encyclopaedia Britannica that Mr. Nesbitt quotes tells us: "Many men have become Socialists, less from logic than from sympathy with suffering." I am often styled "Socialist" (though I do

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## Canadian Co-operative Stores

Continued from Page 7

on the capital at the credit of the members. The balance is divided as dividend over the amount of payments for goods purchased by the members for the half year. We take the following concise illustration from our books to show what this means to the workmen connected with the store.

NAME	Capital beginning of Term.	Interest for 6 months .6% per ann.	Payment for Goods	Rate of Dividend	Dividend	Total	Cash Paid Sept. 1911
Adam, Alex. J. M. ....	\$300.00	\$9.00	\$273.64	10%	\$27.36	\$336.36	\$36.36
Coldwell, John .....	300.00	9.00	412.27	10%	41.22	350.22	50.22
Mahon, John Mc .....	25.00	.75	418.83	10%	41.83	67.63	42.58

"Members are allowed credit to the amount of four-fifths of their capital. If they hold a lesser amount than \$25.00 the interest and dividend earned is credited to their capital account until the amount of \$25.00 is reached. They may withdraw any amount over \$25.00, or if they are leaving for other parts or are not satisfied with the business they may withdraw altogether.

"The success of our business for the first three years of its existence, was so marked, that the workmen of the other mining towns began to move in the same direction. Nine years after our start we find that a business of \$577,000 is done by the co-operators of the Island of Cape Breton. Prejudice has been uprooted, opposition has been overcome and we stand to-day the leading business in the town, the envy of the private traders, the admiration of the workmen, and sought after by the wholesalers."

The above report will fairly reflect the history and position in the adjacent mining towns of Glace Bay and Sydney Mines. According to the figures furnished by them for 1910 and published in the "Canadian Co-operator", the net profits for the year of the societies in those towns were as follows:—Glace Bay \$12,287.62, Dominion \$11,367.99, Sydney Mines \$9,104.81, the same being estimated after payment of all charges for interest on capital and other trade expenses, a truly remarkable showing, considering that they represent absolutely new businesses created within the last six and a half years. A saving in the cost of living by co-operative distribution in Cape Breton ranges from 7% to 10% but it should not be forgotten that it, in addition, prevents private trade interests from combining for the purpose of artificially increasing the prices. This advantage will be considerably increased as the trade and membership grow.

There is also a successful society at Inverness, N.S., established about six years ago which has a permanent share capital of \$1,000.00 and made a net profit of \$1,928.51 in 1910.

At the present moment a co-operative wholesale society is being organized by the Cape Breton Retail Societies, the constitution of which will be similar to those of the great British co-operative wholesales.

### Ontario

The pioneer society in this province is in Guelph, and the writer cannot do better than quote the following record of its career written for the purpose of this article by Secretary Bush:—

"In January, 1904, the working men of Guelph felt that they were being charged excessive rates for bread and a number of Trade Unionists through the Trades and Labor Council entered a strong protest against the tactics adopted by the local bakers. Finding that this did not avail them anything and learning of another contemplated advance in the price of bread they determined to adopt drastic measures. The result was that about twenty of these workmen under the leadership of Jos. Danduro formed themselves into a society for the purpose of starting a bakery. They made a canvass of all their fellow workmen and succeeded in inducing about eighty to purchase shares at \$2.00 each and with this money they bought out one of the local bakers and started business.

"Clouds of adversity gathered quickly around this brave little band, for they found themselves confronted at every turn by almost unsurmountable obstacles. These impediments were attributed (and very justly so) to the other bakers and

the Retail Merchants' association for they resorted to every known means to retard the progress of this workingman's organization. In addition to this and many other difficulties the committee found that they were regarded with suspicion by the very class they had started out to help. The committee persevered, however, and by much hard work succeeded in establishing the Co-operative society and the balance sheet for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1911 indicated that a business of \$9,872.45 had been done.

"Business increased as people gained confidence and it was not long till two more bakers found it necessary to retire from business which drifted towards the co-operative society. Let it not be supposed for a moment that it was the intention of these co-operators to drive any one out of business, their object was self-preservation. The bakers claimed that it was necessary to advance the price of bread, but when the co-operators started to produce it the other bakers reduced the price to drive the working man out of business. But by standing by their own convictions, these Co-operators proved that under the co-operative plan, the purchaser got the benefit as the profits were returned to the purchaser where otherwise they would have gone into the pockets of the individual. Hence the increase in business was a natural consequence and the books for 1906 indicated a business of \$20,144.76.

"Delighted with the success which

attended their efforts the committee recommended the purchase of a fine property on Quebec Street which would enable them to branch out into other lines, the first of which was grocery and soon after a butcher shop. The trade did not develop instantly but with a modest start it gradually assumed a gratifying look and at the end of the year 1907 the business done amounted to \$29,689.15

"The co-operators were not destined to get a grip on the business without a desperate struggle however, for in addition to the innumerable inconveniences they were subjected to by competitors, their building was almost destroyed by a disastrous fire. This only served to urge the committee to renewed efforts and enabled them to remodel their building to suit the business. This little incident proved almost invaluable to the business as it served to arouse the members to a sense of their responsibility as they now had a



## Do You Want to Pay the Watch Trust for a Name—Or Do You Want to Buy a Real Watch?

Mr. Buyer of a watch, you are looking for the *best watch* you can get for the money you want to spend, aren't you? Now, what kind of a watch are you going to buy? Are you going to buy a watch just because you think of this name or that name at once? Or are you going to *investigate*? Are you going to *find out for yourself* what the best watch is you can possibly buy for a fair and honest price? If you want to be posted on the watch situation, send coupon at bottom for the most sensational book on watches ever written. This book tells all about the methods of the giant factories. It also tells you about

## The Burlington Special

### A 19-Jewel Watch Guaranteed for 25 Years

The Burlington Special is a watch *positively without a superior*. It is a quality watch built to give the most superb service. This service *we absolutely guarantee*. When you buy a trust watch you get a watch that is turned out in quantities—great quantities—turned out by the barrel full. The more watches the trust can make the bigger profits it can split up. The Burlington is not made that way. The Burlington Company was started with a different idea in view. We believed that there were many, many people who preferred to get the *best watch* they could for the money—regardless of the name. We knew that there were many people who wanted to be assured that their watch did not come from the same machines that turn out \$2.09 trust watches. In the Burlington we can give you this assurance.

### Our \$1,000 Challenge

You may have read of the \$1,000 challenge of the Burlington Watch Co. directed against the largest watch factories in the U.S. *This challenge was posted more than two years ago*. And the challenge has never been accepted. The giant competitors of the Burlington Co. never will accept this challenge. They dare not. They know what the result would be. They know that their watches could not match the Burlington in a test. But the challenge stands. Let them accept it if they dare. We know the Burlington is *supreme*. We know that no watch can be made better.

# ONLY \$2<sup>50</sup>

Yes, only \$2.50 per month and the Burlington Special is yours. For the present we are making this sensational offer,

because we want to put Burlingtons everywhere. The Burlington is shipped right out direct from us at the Rock Bottom Price. The jewelers don't handle it because *they dare not*. They handle long profit watches. They get long-time credit from the big companies. Many times they don't have to pay for the watch they sell you until you buy it from them. Then they take out their profit and send the rest to the jobber who takes out another profit before the rest reaches the makers. And you foot the bill. It has cost money to keep the trust watch in the case for weeks—maybe months. It was eating up interest all the time. The makers had to plan ahead for this at the time they sent it to the small dealer. The interest was figured in at the time the watch was priced—and you have been paying this interest. We call the great factories a trust because they have perfected a system of contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere which enables them to fix prices and control trade. We do not say that the Watch Trust is illegal. But we do insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price-boosting contracts is very, very unfair. Our watch book gives a copy of one of these iron-clad contracts—this will give you inside information of how watch trust prices were raised again when the new tariff went into effect, so now you must pay still more for a good watch. Do you, as an open-minded American citizen, want to continue to have your pockets stripped by this kind of business? Wouldn't you rather buy a watch that we can show you is the *best watch in America*—shipped direct from the Burlington Watch Co. with our direct guarantee—than to buy from a small dealer a watch that is turned out by the barrel full?

## Write Today for Our Big Offer

### Send the Free Coupon

Investigate anyway! Even if you don't want to buy a watch just now, let us tell you about an honest watch, so that you will know where to get it when you want it. We give you a 19-jewel adjusted watch cheaper—much cheaper than you could possibly buy a similar 19-jewel trust watch. We can do this because we don't have the expensive selling systems to maintain. Our watches go straight out direct from us. They get a factory test before they are shipped. And maybe the trust watch that you bought had a factory test several years before you got it, and after that was handled by a dozen different people. Send this free coupon and get our great easy payment plan on the Burlington Special—the quality watch—the *honest watch made in an honest factory*. Write today and get our watch book which gives you inside information on the watch trust.

## BURLINGTON WATCH CO.

DEPT. 7714 289 Carlton Street WINNIPEG, CANADA

**ADJUSTED TO TEMPERATURE** The watch is put into a refrigerator and run for 24 hours, then it is put into an oven of 100 degrees temperature and run for 24 hours, then it is run in normal temperature for 24 hours. This process is continued until the watch runs the same in all temperatures.

**ADJUSTED TO ISOCHRONISM** A careful adjustment, so that the speed of a watch, when it is fully wound up, is the same when it is almost run down.

**ADJUSTED TO POSITIONS** Adjusting a watch to positions is adjusting it so it runs the same in various positions.

**THE JEWELS** are the finest grade of selected genuine imported ruby and sapphire jewels, absolutely flawless. 19 of these chosen gems protect every point.

**DOUBLE JEWELS** That is, bearings with two jewels each are used in the Burlington. A watch so jeweled requires very much less attention than watches jeweled in any other way.

**MAIN SPRING** Two points in which Americans have yet to compete with the Swiss are mainspring and hairspring. Although watch springs are made now in almost all parts of the world, no one has ever been able to equal these Swiss springs. The strain is almost absolutely constant, no matter whether the watch is fully wound or is nearly run down. The Swiss springs used in the Burlington watch do not crystallize with usage, and breakage is very rare. These springs will run a watch from 32 to 36 hours.

**U SPRING REGULATOR** allows adjustments to smallest fraction of a second.

**FACTORY FITTED** Every Burlington Special movement is fitted into the case right at the factory where the movement was made—into a case made for that watch. No looseness or wearing of parts against the sides of the case. No rattle or jar.

## FREE COUPON

Burlington Watch Co. Dept. 7714

289 Carlton St., Winnipeg, Canada

Gentlemen:—You may send me free and prepaid your New Watch Book and full particulars of your direct offer on your Burlington Special Watch, copy of your \$1000 Challenge and explanation of your easy payment plan.

Name.....

Address.....



property worth over \$8,000 and had plenty of room for extensions; and each quarter the members allowed a portion of their dividend to remain in the treasury to help pay for the building.

#### Continued Progress

"Another department was now added in the shape of a fine stock of shoes and with the bakery, grocery, butcher shop and shoe department all thriving the committee looked forward to great results, nor were they disappointed as the balance sheet for 1908 indicated a business of \$52,227.36 for that year.

"This magnificent showing did not satisfy the progressive inclinations of the directors, however, for a few months after they began a coal business and adopted a method which was a source of much convenience to their patrons. Up till this time the coal merchants had been asking prices which were considered excessive, but they contended that there was very little profit in the business and were forced to act as they did.

The co-operators allowed their patrons to get the coal at summer prices and pay at the rate of 33½ cents per ton per week and this enabled the poor people to get the benefit of the summer prices.

The other dealers did not content themselves with cutting the price to a lower figure than that at which the coal had been sold for years but they made an organized effort to prevent any of the coal companies from supplying the co-operative association with coal and it became necessary to put up a bond for \$20,000.00 before these companies would supply the association with coal. All this helped the co-operative association by enlisting the sympathy of the people and the business again took a jump in 1909. The balance sheet indicated a business for the year of \$71,543.56, which was most gratifying to the directors.

"A stock of chinaware and graniteware was next added to the business, another indication of progressiveness and the year proved another record breaker as the receipts amounted to the magnificent sum of \$81,698.77 and almost immediately the directors began searching for other means of extending the good work. The search proved most profitable as they were enabled to make a very satisfactory agreement with one of Guelph's largest dry goods stores by which the co-operators made their purchases at that store and were able to procure dividend on their purchases just the same as though it was a co-operative store they were dealing with. The increase in business made the arrangement most satisfactory to the merchant.

The increase in business caused the directors of the co-operative society to think of other extensions and the result was that a branch grocery was established in the east end of the city. Some of the shareholders were afraid that the venture would not prove successful as the merchant who formerly occupied the store never did more than \$150.00 of business in a week. Before the store had been opened three months however, the business averaged nearly \$200.00 per week; of course a certain portion of this trade was drawn from the main store but not more than \$75 to \$80 per week and that was soon atoned for. The balance sheet for 1911 indicated a business at the main and branch stores of \$45,028.23 for the first half year and \$50,773.55 for the balance of the year, and after paying all expenses and making liberal allowances for depreciation a profit of \$5,600.57 was declared for the year.

"The shareholders were not disposed to claim all their profits in the form of dividend, however, and on the advice of the directors accepted a 4% dividend on purchases, thereby leaving a balance of \$1,339.24 for future extensions.

One of the aims of the directors has been to erect a large, up-to-date hygienic bakery where conditions for workmen will be ideal and the surroundings will be conducive to far greater advances in securing the trade of the city. It is their intention to utilize this \$31,339.24 to start this worthy movement as soon as weather permits.

It is an undisputable fact that in Guelph co-operation has been a decided success and it will be admitted by all that a large proportion of the credit for this success is due to the officers of the organization, especially Mr. Carter, who was elected president in 1907 and has filled the office most creditably ever since. The great aim of the committee has been to make the people pay cash for all goods, as they feel that one of the greatest menaces



## Results of Car Shortage



Showing Wheat stored in open air bins, exposed to snow, at Zealandia, Sask., due to car shortage.



Open air bins at Hanley, Sask., containing 15,000 bushels of wheat. Due to car shortage.



When elevators are full and no cars in sight even wagons are used for storage.



How wheat was stored in open air bins at Harris, Sask. Due to car shortage.

to the working man to-day is the credit system, and by encouraging economy and thrift these men hope to aid the working man to keep free from debt and gradually acquire a little bank account.

Much more might be said if space would permit, about the hopes and aims of the directors of this association, when they hope in time to supply all the wants of their many patrons and procure a large proportion of these commodities from their own farms and factories. All the directors give their services gratuitously and are proud to tell of their connection with an organization where the motto is 'Each for all and all for each.'

#### Other Ontario Societies

Apart from a society organized within the last year by the civil servants at Ottawa, and which is doing a large and rapidly increasing grocery trade, co-operation in Ontario is confined to the eastern section of the province. At Preston, a small town not many miles from Guelph, a society organized by working men within the last three years has made considerable progress; indeed it may be claimed it now does the largest business of the kind in the district notwithstanding attempts to put it out of action by the enactment of a prohibitory by-law by the town council which was subsequently quashed on the initiative of the co-operative society by the High Court at Toronto. After paying all trade expenses, making the necessary depreciations, and paying interest on capital, a net profit of \$775.65 in the last six months was shown in the accounts recently published, enabling the directors to declare a 5% dividend on purchases. This profit will represent more than 100% per annum on the capital employed.

A society organized by the railroad men of St. Thomas for the supply of groceries, commenced operations a year ago. During the first few months their capital was doubtless impaired owing to lack of trade support, but the result of the year's trade just ascertained, owing to the remarkable increase in turnover of the last few months, has resulted in the restoration of such loss and the completion of the first year's business with a substantial profit balance.

The hosiery workers at Penman's Mills of Paris, consisting for the most part of skilled workmen from similar districts in England where the movement is strong, have just organized a society for the supply of groceries and butcher's meat. They are already doing a trade which, if properly conducted, should insure a substantial saving in the cost of living, and as some of the members are experienced old country co-operators it seems probable a strong society will be developed.

Within the last month the Co-operative Union has also secured the incorporation of a workmen's society which will shortly commence business with the supply of groceries at Berlin. The movement has just received its first "set back" since its organization in the failure of the society at Brantford. As, however, it never succeeded in getting on its feet and is due to conditions which are purely local and pioneer mistakes in organization and management, it is of no importance beyond providing an illustration of things which should be avoided in establishing societies in cities of a certain type.

#### Quebec.

The movement in Quebec is represented by societies at Valleyfield and Magog, both of them consisting of operatives employed in the cotton mills of those towns. These men hail from the County Palatine of Lancaster, which has provided both the birth-place and, in the past, the brains of the movement, a county known throughout the world for the high intelligence of its working men and the efficiency of its remarkable cotton industry, contributed thereto, directly or indirectly, by the educative influence of the co-operative movement. To compel the average immigrant cotton operative to sacrifice a portion of his wages at the altar of the mercantile god "profit," is about as distasteful to him in the sentimental sense, apart from the manifest waste, as it would be to a Christian if he were compelled by political conditions to worship at a heathen shrine. The following report supplied by Secretary Geo. Lawson of the Industrial Co-operative Society at Valleyfield, a small colony of English in a French-Canadian town will, therefore, be of interest.

"Valleyfield, as every Canadian ought to know is the Cotton City of Canada and as that industry has drawn from the

Continued on Page 32



# OUR "IMPERIAL"

## FARM WAGON

HAS STOOD THE  
TEST OF TIME

*Prove One  
At Our Risk*



SAND PROOF SKEINS  
GRAIN TIGHT WAGON-BOX

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

**\$69.00**

COMPLETE

If you have never seen an "Imperial" wagon, we invite you to order one at our risk. This wagon is guaranteed to be the best possible value. If it fails in any way to come up to our description, or if you are not thoroughly satisfied after a ten day trial we will

take it back and return your money in full and also pay all transportation charges.

Our "Imperial" is giving satisfaction. Pleased customers have sold more wagons for us than all our advertising.

### IF YOU KNOW A MAN WHO OWNS AN EATON WAGON ASK HIM

If you do not, then accept our offer and test one yourself at our risk. We not only give a ten day trial but afterward if there is any breakage through defective workmanship or materials, we will replace entirely without charge.

The Sand Proof Skeins and Grain Tight Wagon-Box are two important points which add greatly to the value of

the "Imperial" wagon. The sand proof skeins insure a perfectly running gear while the grain tight wagon box is a point which no farmer can afford to overlook.

Let us quote you prices on this wagon in your own town. We can show you a generous saving after all freight charges are paid.

WE GIVE A WORKING TRIAL ON ALL FARM IMPLEMENTS

## FORMALDEHYDE

All agricultural authorities recommend Formaldehyde as the only effective preventative of smut. It has been proved by the Brandon experimental farm that nearly 20% of untreated crop is destroyed by smut. Can you afford to lose this when for a small sum spent on Formaldehyde you can prevent the loss.

**QUANTITY.**—One pound of 40% Formaldehyde to 37 to 40 imperial gallons of water is the proper admixture for killing smut. It takes from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a gallon of the solution to a bushel of wheat and 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gallons to the softer grains.

The same solution will prevent potato scab if the potatoes are soaked for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours before being cut for planting.

### NOTE OUR EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

1 lb. Bottles, each	\$ .25	5 lb. jar, each	\$ .90
50 lb. "	10.90	10 " "	1.65
1 barrel (400 lbs)	52.00	50 " "	8.00

WE GUARANTEE OUR QUALITY TO BE THE BEST

## NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

May we save you money on your kitchen garden? Our Farmer's Special Seed Collection is one we specially recommend as splendid value. It contains twenty distinct varieties of the finest vegetable seeds of a high standard of excellence specially adapted to Western soil and climatic conditions.

### FARMERS SPECIAL SEED COLLECTION

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beans, Long Yellow 6 weeks	1 pkt Onions, Large Red Wethersfield
1 oz. Beets, Extra Early Egyptian	1 pkt Onions, Yellow Globe Danvers
1 oz. Beets, Eclipse Blood Turnip	1 pkt Onions, Small White Pickling
1 pkt Cabbage, Early Winning Stadt	1 pkt Parsley, Moss Curled
1 pkt Cabbage, Red Dutch Pickling	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Peas, American Wonder
1 oz. Carrots, Chantenay $\frac{1}{2}$ Long	1 oz. Radish, Mixed
1 pkt Celery, White Plume	1 pkt Tomatoes, Early Michigan
1 pkt Citron, Extra Early	1 pkt Vegetable Marrow, Early White
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Corn	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Turnip, Eaton's Long Keeping
1 oz. Cucumber, Early Frame	Swede (or Ruta Baga)
1 oz. Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson	
42A 1x	

**100**

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PRICE

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Farm Implements

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
**WINNIPEG CANADA**

Write for  
our  
Seed List



# Want, Sale and Exchange

**Rates:** One week . . . . . 2c      Six weeks . . . . . 10c      Six months . . . . . 40c  
 . . . . . 2c      Three months . . . . . 20c      Twelve months . . . . . 75c

Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

## FARM LANDS

**2,385 ACRES STOCK RANCH, WITH** four miles water front on Beaver Lake, eight miles from Tofteld; 2,000 acres fenced; 800 acres under cultivation; value of buildings \$8,000; 600 to 800 tons wild hay can be cut each year; school on adjoining land. This is the best point on Beaver Lake for shooting geese, ducks and other wild fowl. Terms, \$24.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance easily arranged; 100 head horses, 100 head cattle, hogs, farm implements and machinery may be purchased for an additional \$20,000. A. J. H. McCauley, real estate agent, Tofteld, Alta.

**FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, FENCED,** large house, barn to accommodate fifty cattle; 80 cattle, team horses, few implements, well; plenty of water, 3 1/4 miles from station, open quarter adjoining, walk in, walk out. Apply Guide, S. Moores, Eastleigh, Invermay, Sask.

**TO RENT—ON SHARES, HALF SECTION** fine rich loam, four miles from city Wetaskiwin, 75 acres broken; suits fixed farming; large house; good granary; drilled well soft water; renter can do some brush cutting and breaking; breaking outfit (oxen) for sale; easy terms. H. D. Bentley, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 32-6

**FOR SALE—N. E. 1/4 28, AND S. W. 1/4 34, 22, 2 7/8, all in high state of cultivation.** Very best soil. Buildings and good well on property; four miles from Tugaskie, Sask., one mile from school. For quick sale will sell at \$35 per acre; cash \$2,000, balance six years. Harry Scales, Eyebrow, Sask. 35-4

**FOR SALE—A GOOD TEN ACRE FRUIT** lot in the Summerland district; three acres bearing orchard; two acres 3 and 4 year old trees starting to bear; good varieties, balance nearly all cleared; good house; small outbuildings. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 32-6

**WANTED TO RENT—FARM ON SHARES,** with complete outfit, and about 200 acres for crop. Apply A. L. Redman, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 35-2

**SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES;** land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punichy, Sask.

**FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION GOOD** wheat land, water, buildings, Lashburn, Saskatchewan. Apply Aldous, Faith, Alta. 33-6

**WINIFIELD, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE** a half section of first class land six miles from Winifield. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

**MANVILLE, ALTA.—WE HAVE A SECTION** one-half mile from station at a very attractive price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM** write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

**FOR SALE—320 ACRE FARM; 270 CULTIVATED,** 50 pasture; fenced, fair buildings, good water, three miles from four elevators. Apply owner, Wm. Lamb, Methven, Man. 24-6

**FARMS AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE ON** Vancouver Island; good markets; splendid climate; state requirements. M. Storey, Nanaimo, B.C. 34-6

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPHE & PRUEDHOMME, BARRISTERS,** notaries, conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

## NOTICES

**SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec. treas. 24-18

## GAS ENGINES

We are selling a very large number of our book "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" to farmers on the prairie. They are greatly interested in this subject and this book is the best on the market today for the money. One farmer who bought a copy in February writes: "I think it is the best book I ever had. It is worth \$5.00 instead of \$1.00." We have quite a number of these books in The Guide office and can send them by return mail for \$1.00 post paid. The big rush a while ago ran us short, but we have a new stock in now. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—ONE 25-H.P. FAIRBANKS—**Morse gasoline and kerosene tractor engine; worked only twelve days; suitable for plowing; also 32x50 new McClosky separator, feeder, bagger and blower and eight barrel gasoline tank; all for \$3,500. Terms to suit. Apply Wm. Pattison, Wawanesa, Man. 35-6

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—9 1/2x12 GASOLINE** engine on skids at half price, nearly new; right for small separator; easily mounted on farm truck; want tractor and automobile or will accept other suitable property. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide.

**FOR SALE—HART-PARR TRACTOR, IN** good order; price and terms right; also 6-bottom Cookshutt breaker and stubble plows. Would consider trade for horses and property. Drawer 17, Chesdale, Alta. 36-2

**FOR SALE—WELL BORING AND DRILLING** Power's Combined machine, bores 24 and 12 in.; drills 6 and 4 in.; nearly new; at a sacrifice, \$800.00; cost \$1,300.00. Wm. A. Seebach, Lafleche, Sask.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**I AM SOLE AGENT IN CANADA FOR THE** Great Western Fly Trap; territorial rights for sale to manufacture this world beater. Nice occupation at good profits. Address W. W. Herrick, Eyremore, Alta., Can. 36-6

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. Binfait, J. F. Bulmer, Taylor, Sask. 34-1f

**WANTED—PLOWING, EITHER STUBBLE** or breaking by the acre, Eastern Alberta or Western Saskatchewan. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Alfred Lainebury, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 36-6

**FOR SALE—PEELESS INCUBATOR, 200** egg and brooder, improved, cheap, nearly new. G. C. Jelks, Allan Lea, Man. 36-2

**ARGYLE AND MERNAL LOCALS DESIRE** prices and samples before May 1 on binder twine in car load lots at Sedgewick. State terms. William Fleming, Flagstaff, Alta. 35-3

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PARTICULARS** and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-1f

**FARMERS, LET US DO YOUR PRINTING—**We will print 100 envelopes and 100 note heads for only \$1 with any printing and send postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Anderson Press, Net-of-Lakes, Sask. 35-2

**SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL** mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing. Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 35-26

**READ THIS!—THERE ARE OVER ONE** hundred thousand Ruthenian farmers in the three Prairie Provinces of Western Canada, a every business man who wants to deal with them and have success should advertise his business in the most popular Ruthenian farmers' weekly, "Ukrainian Voice." Circulation over 5,000. Call or write for advertising rates. "Ukrainian Voice," 214 Dufferin Ave., Box 3626, Winnipeg, Man. 35-4

## SEED GRAIN

**FAMOUS ALASKA WHEAT, GROWN FROM** seed procured from originator, Henry Adams, Idaho; grown on breaking; yields three times as much as Preston, have reduced my price, \$2 per bushel, f.o.b. Benito; also 300 bushels Banner oats, 50 cents bushel, bags 25 cents extra. George V. Cooke, sec. 20, 35, 29, Thunder Hill, Swan River, Man. 35-1f

**FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, ANY** quantity at 50c. per bus. Also 300 bushels Mensury barley at 70c. per bushel; all seed clean and pure, bags extra. Will sell from two bushels up. Order before the busy time. Can ship C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.T.P. Cox Bros., Beaver, Man. 35-1f

**GENUINE ALASKA SEED WHEAT FOR** sale. This wonderful wheat produces twice to three times as much to the acre as any other wheat, stands frost better, also drought and hail; ripens as early as Marquis or Red Fife. Try a few bushels to be convinced. Price per bushel, f.o.b. Raymore, \$3.50. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 36-4

**SEED OATS FOR SALE—GARTON'S** Abundance; pure and of fine quality; yielded 100 bushels per acre; ripened early and took first prize in field competition; price 60 cents, sacks 25 cents. Also good Banner Oats, in car lots, 40 cents per bushel, yielded 100 bushels per acre. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 32-8

**FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SEED FLAX** free from frost and weeds, first prize at Moose Jaw fair, fourth at Saskatoon; \$2.75 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Otto Swenson, Box 310, Moose Jaw, Sask. 36-4

**REGISTERED PRESTON WHEAT, HAND** selected, absolutely pure strain, yield in 1911 48 bushels per acre, germination test Ottawa 100 per cent.; weight per bushel, 64 lbs. A limited quantity left. Price, \$2.25, sacks included. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 32-5

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE** variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-18

**FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS PURE PRESTON** wheat from Experimental Farm seed, \$1.00 per bushel, also 200 bushels Mensury barley. W. O. Wood, Birtle, Man. 35-4

**"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATOES FOR** seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 35-2

**SEED FOR SALE—GARTON'S BLACK** Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's; Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

**300 BUSHELS GARTON'S REGENERATED** Red Fife wheat; pure; new land. \$1.25 per bushel. 100 bushels Brewer barley. O. H. Stephenson, MacGregor, Man. 31-6

**FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS OF CHOICE** timothy seed. Price \$12.50 per hundred pounds at Dacotah. C. Winslow, Dacotah Siding, Man.

## SEED GRAIN

**FOR SALE—GARTON'S OATS, REGENERATED,** clean, germination test ninety-nine per cent.; fifty cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. Sample on request. Peter Boyle, Borden, Sask. 35-2

**RED FIFE WHEAT, GERMINATION TEST** 93 per cent. four days, grown on breaking; 85 cents bushel, cleaned; improved Ligowo oats; test 93 per cent.; 50 cents bushel, cleaned. Geo. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 35-2

**PURE BRED SEED FLAX—PREMOST** variety, two weeks earlier than common flax; hand weeded three times in field; cleaned three times in granary and absolutely free from weeds. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. Western Distributors, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. 36-6

**TWELVE HUNDRED BUSHELS MENSURY** barley, also timothy seed, free from noxious weed seed, \$15.00 per 100 lbs. Charles Nelson, 511 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man.

**WANTED—GOLDEN VINE SEED PEAS.** Send samples. M. E. Brown, Warwick, Alta.

**ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, HIGH GERMINATION** test; 4,000 bushels; 45c per bushel f.o.b., sacks furnished; pure clean. William Phillips, Cayley, Alta. 36-4

**A QUANTITY OF GOOD, CLEAN SEED** flax for sale. Apply to Hans Larsen, Eagle Creek, Sask. 36-8

**FOR SALE—HARDY HOME-GROWN NURSERY** stock; per dozen: Caraganas, 8 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Manitoba Maple, 5 ft., \$1.25; Turner raspberries, \$1.00, at Saltcoats or Bangor. H. J. Wells, Perley, Sask.

**FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS SEED FLAX,** \$2.25 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b.; sample sent on request. J. J. Rich, Wilcox, Sask. 33-6

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON** breaking from clean seed. First class, \$2.25 per bushel, including bags. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 36-3

**500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED,** \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson, P.O., Sask.

**CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—\$2.75** per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

**FOR SALE—TWO BOWED BARLEY,** heavy, plump and clean. The "Brewer" seed obtained from Garton's; price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 32-6

**ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD** seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON** summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

**FOR SALE—FLAX SAMPLES, BEST** proof high germination; two dollars, sacks extra. J. H. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-6

**FOR SALE—GARTON'S NEW REGENERATED** Red Fife, clean seed, at a bargain; samples and prices on request. W. J. Johnston, Colonsay, Sask. 35-3

**FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT,** took first prize at Carnduff fair and germinated 100 per cent. in four days at Ottawa. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Cayduff, Sask., sacks extra, guaranteed clean. Ed. Quastrom, Carnduff, Sask. 36-4

**TIMOTHY—SELECTED WESTERN GROWN** seed, guaranteed free from noxious weed seed; price on application. Jos. Crowsdale, 368 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 35-1f

**CENTURY SEED OATS FOR SALE—FIRST** prize Staveland seed fair; 93 per cent. government 4 days' germination test; 45 cents bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. O. Tyson, Staveland, Alta. 35-2

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS;** good, clean seed; price \$2.00 per bushel. Apply James C. Park, Rosebank, Man. 34-4

**FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE** seed flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 35-4

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GUARANTEED** free of noxious weeds; price and sample on application. Address S. Ellwood, Chaplin, Sask. 35-2

**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES AND HELP THE** Sprucevale Orphans' Sunshine Home by ordering spruce trees from Fry. Native spruce, four inches of soil on roots, nuts and cranberries; average height 18 inches, \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100; all prepaid. Thomas Fry, Canora, Sask. 34-6

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED—FARM HAND FOR SEVEN** months; top wages paid. Robert Hicks, Rossetti, Sask.

## STOCK BREEDERS

Also Get Good Returns  
TESTIMONIAL

Wadena, Sask., March 23, 1912.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen:—Please discontinue my ad. in the Breeders' Directory of your paper until further notice. I am completely sold out of young Berkshires; could have sold three times the number if I had the stock, thanks to your paper, results were away beyond my expectations.

Yours truly,

J. McPHERSON.

The best of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, etc., are ever in demand and bring good prices. If you have any to sell advertise them in The Guide. We can put you in touch with over 20,000 prospective buyers.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



# Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

## STOCK

**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES** and B.P. Rocks. Albion, rising three years, Canadian champion, Winnipeg and Brandon, Top Notch (imp.) rising two years, first at Brandon. Mares and fillies also prize winners. A splendid lot of young sows being bred for spring farrows. Some choice Rock cockerels. All at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

**POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM**, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

**145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE**, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION**, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN** bull, one year old, color red. H. Graham, Culross, Man. 83-6

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE** stallion (8880), long line imported sires, rising seven, four years on circuit. One thousand dollars, half down; snap for cash. C. A. Burr, Manor, Sask. 84-8

**FOR SALE—TWENTY BERKSHIRE BOARS** six weeks to six months old; price \$7 each; also two Shorthorn bulls, for immediate sale; stock all registered. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 85-8

**FOR SALE—THE PURE BRED PERCHERON** stallion Le Perche, No. 59574. Harry Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 85-2

**JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.**—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR** sale. September litters. O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning O.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola O.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE** bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize needs of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING** bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

**50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX** months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 8 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE**—Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

**BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.**—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE.—REGIS-** tered, rising two. Pope, Marshall, Sask. 28-6

**HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR** sale. These are first class stock. Apply to H. E. Robinson, Carman. 85-4

**W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK.**, breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 85-26

**CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE**—Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 85-26

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE**, young stock for sale. Frank Pietz, Lipton, Sask. 84-26

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

**PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR** sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.**, breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

**THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS FOR** sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchellton, Sask.

## POULTRY

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column, compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

**BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP** prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man.

**McOPA FARM, BRED TO LAY BARRED** Rocks, winners at four of Southern Manitoba's largest fairs, 1911. Indian Runner ducks; eggs both breeds, \$2 per setting, three for \$5. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 86-6

**FOR SALE.—WHITE ORPINGTONS.** A few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.O.B.** leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 148, Radisson, Sask. 25-18

**ONE DOZEN PURE BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Bent-dahl & Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE** cumb Buff Orpingtons and S. O. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. O. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man. 85-18

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE**, from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 82-18

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs for hatching \$1.00 per sitting. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 82-6

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS** eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 82-18

**EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-** tons and single comb White Leghorns; \$2.00 for fifteen. Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 85-6

**PURE BRED S. O. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$4.50 per sixty; \$7.00 per 100. W. M. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 85-2

**FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR-** keys. Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

**J. M. WALLACE, ROSIER, MAN.—BLACK,** white and buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. 29-18

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FROM** prize winning stock. A limited number of eggs for hatching to dispose of, \$2.00 per fifteen. Order early. Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Cowley, Alta.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD** stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

**FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels and pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Salt-coats, Sask.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB** Rhode Island red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 82-6

**S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED** Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, 84-18

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS, \$1.25 EACH;** also bronze turkey hens, \$2.50 each. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 84-8

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 84-18

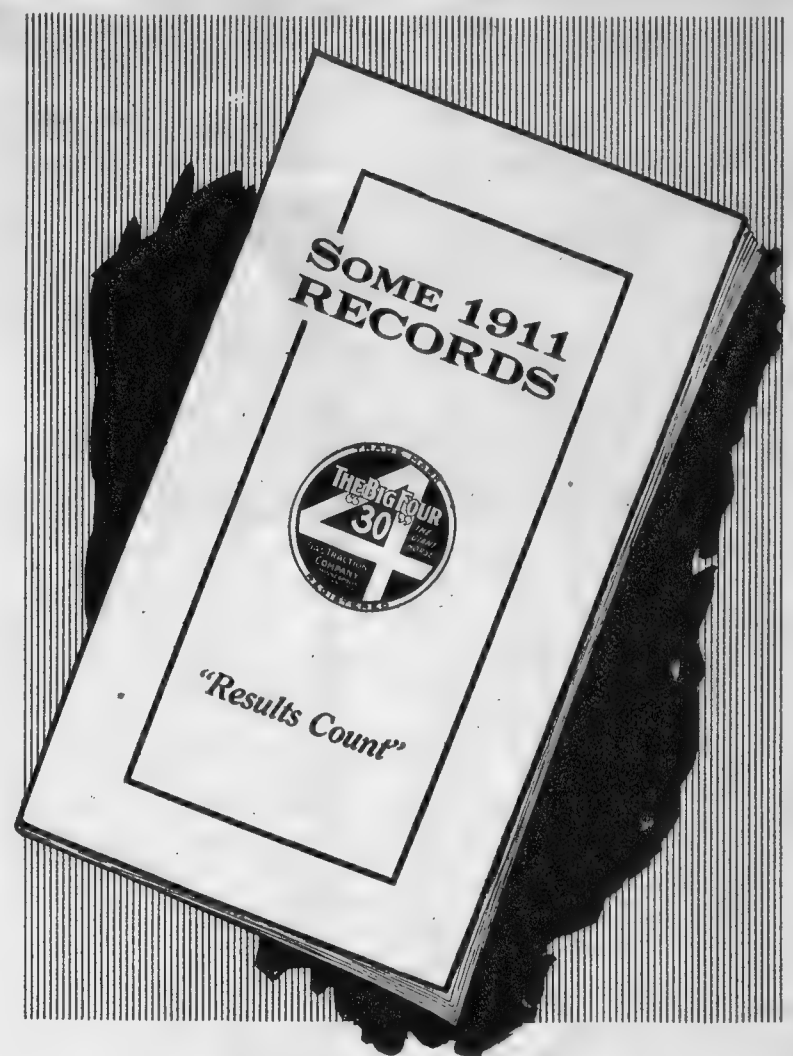
**BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SITTINGS OF** eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfield, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask. 85-18

**WANTED—300 TO 500 BUSHELS GOOD** seed flax on fall payment. A. Steiner, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER** fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 86-18

## PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE

Up to date we have orders for 2,000 copies of "Protection or Free Trade" at 4 cents each. You would better send in your money and names now and get them on the list as it takes about three weeks from the time the books are ordered before they arrive. Just send along your contribution and do a good turn for our country. Send anywhere from 4 cents up, the higher the better, Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



## Send For These Records

**TO** know what other farmers have actually done with their tractors is worth more to you than theories of mechanical construction. Records of work well done weigh heavier than brilliant probabilities. FACTS are what you want.

### The Records

in this little booklet were picked at random from the hundreds sent in by enthusiastic Big Four "30" owners. They do not represent the greatest amount of work which it is possible to do with



The Big Four "30" in a season—they merely tell what was actually done during the season of 1911. With every record is given the name and address of the man who sent it in—write to him and see what he thinks of The Big Four "30"

**THE Thousands of Testimonials** we have on record mean just one thing—that THE BIG FOUR "30" makes good every time—delivers the goods. If it didn't do this—every time—we never could afford to sell it on approval—we'd have to get our money before it was unloaded. But we know that it makes good every time, and we're not afraid to let you try it out in your own field before you pay a cent on it. That's fair, isn't it?

The Big Four "30" has many exclusive features which place it in a class by itself. Its self-steering device easily adds \$1,000 to the engine's worth.

*Send for this Booklet Today*

## GAS TRACTION COMPANY

First and Largest Builder in the World of FOUR-CYLINDER FARM TRACTORS

168 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Factory: WINNIPEG, MAN. General Office and Factory: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.



## Co-operation by Western Farmers

Continued from Page 8

Since then we have been buying our flour and apples in carload lots, and last fall we brought in nine carloads of apples. All is sold at a margin of 1% over cost and we have never had any dissatisfaction yet.

Our co-operative business is growing so rapidly that we found it necessary to form what we call a "County Association," supported by seven or eight sub-associations. The County association is officered by a president, secretary, treasurer and a director from each sub-association and we will henceforth do our purchasing co-operatively through this agency and will be in a position to reach many more people, and from this on it is necessary to be a member of some association before your order will be accepted.

In ordering a car of apples we simply call for tenders for one of 75% No. 1, 25% No. 2 (no No. 3), and we get them with a guarantee that any barrel not up to standard the seller is to make good.

We purchase our flour from the Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Man., No. 1 grade, with the guarantee that if the flour is not good and satisfactory we keep the flour and get back our money. The flour has always been A1.

This year our apples cost us for eight different varieties \$3.68 for No. 1, and \$2.68 for No. 2, freight paid; flour, \$2.60, freight paid; twine, 8 cents, freight paid.

We get bran, shorts, rolled oats, etc., at reduced prices. We have been buying B.C. and Ontario small fruits at half what they formerly cost us. We have money in the treasury and lots of it.

W. A. A. ROWE.

Neepawa, Man.

### DON'T LET THEM WORK FOR NOTHING

In 1907 the farmers of the Foxwarren district paid the local dealers 14 cents cash or 14½ cents on time for twine. The local dealers always told us that there was no money in handling binder twine, and as we thought it was not right to have them working for us for nothing we took compassion on them and decided to buy our twine by the carload, and in 1908 the local secretary of the Grain Growers' association was instructed to ask for tenders for twine f.o.b. Foxwarren station. The local dealers quoted prices from 12 cents to 13½ cents, and the wholesale trade quoted from 9 cents to 11 cents. We bought at 9½ cents, thus effecting a saving of 2½ cents per pound or \$600.00 on 24,000 pounds. In 1909 the local dealers quoted 11½ cents cash or 12 cents on time, and the wholesale trade 8½ cents, a saving of 3 cents per pound or \$750.00 on 25,000 pounds. In 1910 local dealers quoted 11 cents cash or 11½ cents on time, and the wholesale trade 8½ cents, a saving of 2½ cents or a saving of \$675.00 on 27,000 pounds. In 1911 local dealers 8¼ cents to 9 cents, wholesale 7½ cents to 9½ cents. We gave the local dealer the preference at 8¼ cents. Thus we have made a saving on twine alone of over \$2,000.00 in three years.

To keep our merchants from working for nothing in handling flour and feed we thought we would see what we could do in that line. The secretary was instructed to communicate with several milling companies, also our local dealers. The large milling companies referred us to our local dealers and some of them did not acknowledge our communication. The local dealers quoted prices as follows: Flour, \$3.10; bran, \$21.00 per ton; shorts, \$24.00 per ton. Then we got in touch with some of our local mills, one of them quoted flour, \$2.60; bran, \$17.00; shorts, \$19.00, f.o.b. Foxwarren, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We ordered one car on trial, it proved to be satisfactory and we ordered another. We paid out in cash \$2,069.00, with a saving of \$403.40, making a total in cash saved to the members in four years on twine and flour and feed of \$2,472. Now you see what we saved by buying co-operatively and not letting those poor fellows work for us for nothing. I would advise every branch to buy wherever possible all their staple goods co-operatively. It is an incentive to build up your association. Since ordering our car of flour I have received several communications from different branches asking for information with regard to our method of co-operation.

# "I want to Tell You a Big Secret of Building"



DEAR FRIEND:

I am sitting here at my desk, thinking how I shall write many people. I am an old man now—70 years old. 50 long years of my life were given over to making a perfect roof for any kind of building (for everybody has to use roofs), and the right roof works day and night to help a man's daily work.

A roof on a building is the weak link in a chain. Good foundations and good timbers rot—good products stored under a poor roof are spoiled because the roof doesn't protect. I want to stop that big waste. After years of work, I now know how to do it.

I worked for a long time to get a roof that could be easily laid by anybody. It had to be neither too heavy nor too light. It had to be smooth and clean. It had to be a real water shedder, no matter how long it was laid. It had to be proof against ice, snow, lightning, sun and time.

My Oshawa Shingles are the result. I worked for years to find a metal that wouldn't rust. I worked on an iceproof lockjoint. I have a shingle to-day that is the best ever put on the market. People buy it from me all around the world, it is so good. These people see how worth-while a good roof is.

I know my Oshawa Metal Shingles so well,

and anybody can lay a roof in them so well and easily, that it makes the safest and best roof you can get. But I

have a new 100-year metal now. My Oshawa Shingle is Perfected. A 100-year roof is a mighty good article—far better than even old-style, hand-shaved cedar shingles. I know my roof is four times as good—and it won't burn.

Not only that—when you get a roof, get the best you can find. Here is fireproof and lightning-proof protection for you for a century. Yet the roof costs a common, every-day price.

My "Roofing Right" book lets you dig down into my Oshawa Shingle proposition. I want you to send for it. You can get all the facts. Even if you do not use my roof this book is worth money because it gives valuable building hints. My Oshawa Shingles are on the best and most modern buildings. These are pictured in the book. You can get it for a postcard. Send that card to-day. My book will help you in your plans.

Yours truly,

P. A. Pedlar

322

## The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa

Established 1861

OTTAWA	WINNIPEG	QUEBEC	REGINA	EDMONTON	VICTORIA	CHATHAM	LONDON
423 Sussex St.	76 Lombard St.	127 Rue du Pont	563 Third St. W.	434 Kingston St.	200 King St. W.	86 King St.	
VANCOUVER	TORONTO	CALGARY	ST. JOHN, N.B.	PORT ARTHUR	MONTREAL	HALIFAX	
106 Alexander St.	111-113 Bay St.	1112 First St. W.	42-46 Prince William St.	45 Cumberland St.	321-3 Craig St.	16 Prince St.	

WHEN WRITING ASK FOR PEDLARIZATION BOOK NO. 163

This Label is on  
our Sealed Bottles  
and Jugs for  
your Protection

Your Local Mer-  
chant sells this  
Brand

He Stocks it  
because he knows  
it is Full Strength  
Guaranteed  
FORMALDEHYDE

Caution: Do not use Formaldehyde in the presence of fire. It is highly inflammable and will burn. It is also very poisonous and should be kept out of the reach of children. It should be used in a well-ventilated room and the person using it should wear a mask and gloves. It should be kept in a cool, dark place and the container should be tightly sealed. It should be used in accordance with the directions on the label.

**STANDARD**  
REGISTERED  
**FORMALDEHYDE**  
(GUARANTEED 40% VOL.)  
FOR DESTROYING  
**SMUT**

CLOUDINESS DOES NOT AFFECT CONTENTS

Add one pound to 35 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—(if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution) Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces to a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, manglers, feed troughs, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED**  
MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

Apportez un livre à 35 gallons (mesure impériale) d'eau, mettez le grain dans le tas et saupoudrez bien avec la solution, puis couvrez le tas avec des sacs ou des couvertures pendant deux heures pour tenir le gaz formol. Après quoi étendez le grain sur un plan lisse et semez dans les vingt-quatre heures si possible.

Pommes de terre—Plongez les pommes de terre dans la solution pendant deux heures—séchez et coupez pour planter.

Désinfection générale—Utilisez une once à deux onces de la solution par quart de gallon d'eau et rincez les égoûts, les caves, les greniers, les mangeoires, les râteliers, etc.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



**Quick! Doctor**

**My Best Cow is Dying**

The Independent Telephone brings the veterinary—and your valuable milker—is saved.

In case of family illness, the Telephone will out-speed the messenger in summoning the doctor—or the doctor may tell you what to do to give temporary relief until he reaches the bedside.

There is also the protection against traps—the certainty of getting instant assistance in case of accidents, fire, any emergency.

You lift trouble off your shoulders when you lift the receiver off the hook of your own

**STROMBERG-CARLSON**  
Independent Telephone

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Farmers need a telephone more than city men. Every errand means a trip to town. Help is scarce and getting more difficult to find every year. The farmer must help himself by utilizing everything that will save time.

With an Independent Telephone on the farm, you can always get the latest market reports, assistance in case of emergencies, banish loneliness and make the young people contented.

You, and nine more men—or as many more as you like—may have this great convenience. OUR FREE BOOK tells how. Write for it "How The Telephone Helps The Farmer" Edition No. 63 then talk it over with the neighbors.

**Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.,**  
484 Chamber of Commerce Building, WINNIPEG

No 806 Type

## Buy Coal Direct from Mines

To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

When sending for particulars say what your coal requirements will be per year.

**WILLIAM E. CLARK**  
66 King St., Winnipeg

## FOR SALE

IN THE CITY OF MOOSE JAW, Lots 6 and 7, Block 14, Prairie Heights, adjoining C.P.R. Track and close to street car line.

Price \$500 Each

Also 160 acres best Agricultural Land 1½ miles from Tellney.

For Particulars address

T. E. LIND, Box 474  
MOOSE JAW SASK.

I am glad to see that the co-operative sentiment is spreading throughout this Western country.

R. J. DONNELLY,  
Sec'y. Foxwarren branch M.G.G.A.

### SUCCESS AT SYLVANIA, SASK.

The Sylvania Co-operative Society is an off-shoot of the Sylvania branch of the Grain Growers' association, and was organized in July, 1911. The Sylvania branch of the Grain Growers' association had previously experimented in buying co-operatively, and, although the results were all that could be desired, it was felt that an institution for the specific purpose of co-operative buying would be more efficient. This was amply justified by the results, as when the books were balanced up at the close of 1911, the directors were able to declare a dividend of 32 cents on the dollar. Owing to the fact that by-laws had to be drawn up, and rules for the carrying on of the business constituted in the rush season of the year, the volume of business done was not very large, but was considered very satisfactory by the members, and it is confidently expected that the results for the present year, will be even more so. The modus operandi of this institution is very simple. The society purchases goods from the wholesale houses, and retails them to the members at current retail prices, the profits being divided among the members, in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

While an institution of this kind, located in the country as this one is, can be moderately successful, its sphere of usefulness is too limited to be of much value, except to those in the vicinity of its base of operations; still, the country is the best place for such a movement to spend its infancy, and if it has anything like the virility that the same movement has shown in older countries, it will not be long in branching out.

In conclusion, as nothing of this nature can be carried on successfully without proper machinery, I would like to suggest, that The Guide publish a set of by-laws and regulations, suitable for projects like this, for the guidance of farmers who would like to organize themselves in this manner.

WM. RATCLIFFE, Jr.  
Sec-Treas. Sylvania Co-operative Society.

### SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS

We hereby beg to submit to you a report of the co-operative buying of the Ridgeford Grain Growers. We bought our twine last fall at a saving of a cent per lb., two car loads of coal at a saving of \$1.00 per ton; three car loads of wood at a saving of \$1.25 per cord. We also bought flour from our local dealer at a saving of 25c. per cwt. and three barrels of coal oil at a saving of 10c. per gallon. We also expect to buy fence posts, formaldehyde and other things as we need them. We would like to hear from someone who has had experience with a Midget mill.

W. I. WELLS,  
Sec.-Treas. Venn, Sask.

### CO-OPERATION IN THE COUNTRY

Just a few lines to let you know the benefit derived by Kimbey branch of U.F.A. making purchases co-operatively. We organized in May last and at once went to work with a will. We are 55 miles from a railroad but this has not hindered us from deriving a benefit from co-operation in buying. On binder twine we saved 75c. per 100 lbs. and sold the same twine from the same firm that our local merchant sold. We bought six binders saving \$20 on each binder, a car load of flour at 70c. less per 100 lbs. than our local merchant sold it for. The same merchant sells Sunlight oil at 40c. per gal. but we get it by the barrel at 25¼ cents. We also make a saving on sugar, coffee, tea, matches, in fact almost everything we need. On March 23rd we are ordering a car load of woven wire, also a car load of barbed wire. While we save a goodly sum on wire fencing alone we also have a saving of 74c. per 100 lbs. on freight rates. We make it a daily study to find the cheapest markets (quality combined) even should we have to go to United States or England for what we want. If all local unions would thus look after their own interests and buy co-operatively we could soon make ourselves felt.

If all local unions within a radius of thirty miles from Lacombe would affiliate together to make their purchases it would be beneficial. We would make

**RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR**  
LA PORTE IND.

In sizes to meet your Power needs—  
At prices to suit your pocket-book.

**Don't Be The Last to Enjoy Profits**

Sooner or later every business farmer will own a tractor or hire one. The big profits come with ownership. Don't be the last to enjoy the savings and profits an oil means. Better be the first in your locality to plow for 50 to 75c an acre—to plow 12 to 25 acres a day—to make the big profits by plowing for neighbors. You be the power man in your locality. You can do it—whether you farm 160 acres or a many thousand acre ranch—it you own an oil.

**Now You Can Farm With Oil**

There is an oil for you. They are made in sizes to meet your power needs—at prices to suit your pocketbook. It is the only tractor that burns lowest grade kerosene successfully at all loads under all conditions. The saving in fuel alone by burning cheap kerosene instead of expensive gasoline amounts to a big bank balance every year. Because the oil is the only tractor with the famous Secor-Higgins Carburetor—the solution of the combustion problem for an oil-burning engine! And remember, plowing is only the beginning. Our fine book tells how oil saves and makes money for owners in many other ways—harrowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, hauling, and all belt power needs, such as sawing, grinding, silo filling, threshing, pumping, etc.

**PROOF:**  
Jacob Mehrer, Hettinger County, N.D. writes: "The Oil Pull has proved to be beyond a doubt the best Internal Combustion Engine there is up to date. She is pulling ten 14-inch breakerbottoms with ease. Any one doubting this can come out to my farm 4½ miles N. E. of Mott, N. D. to see for themselves, and seeing is believing." Note: See many other letters of proof in our Free Book. Write today.

**Free:** We have written a great book for farmers. It tells you what you want to know about the Oil Pull. "Toiling and Tilling the Soil" includes the experience of hundreds of Oil Pull owners. You must read this great book before you plan a single step for spring work. Write postal for it now. Also ask about our bureau of information which solves farm power problems for you without charge.

**M. Rumely Company**  
5741 Rose St., Regina, Saskatchewan

*Toiling and Tilling the Soil*

**Get My New Portable GRANARY**

"SEE how handy my new granary is. You place four or five of them around your quarter section. This saves time in harvest hauling to stacks."

"Then my granaries come in to hold your grain from each stack. My granary keeps grain clean, dry and unheated. No musty grain, no losses from rats or vermin. When ready haul direct to the elevator from the granaries."

"I make several sizes of this handy granary. You can get 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 1000, full measure guaranteed Imperial Bushel sizes (not small U.S. bushels) and you set up any Pedlar Granary in half a day. Remember you can move it easily any time. My Granary saves big money by cutting down teaming and keeping the grain right."

"See how the man at the left can shovel grain in from the threshing machine, if it has no leg-spout to deliver grain direct through the manhole on the roof. The other man is bagging grain. Granaries are had with door-section or plain, as desired. My new Granary is just right for saving cost. It pays for itself in a year. It comes in sections—low freight cost. A boy can set up. Write for my descriptive booklet."

700

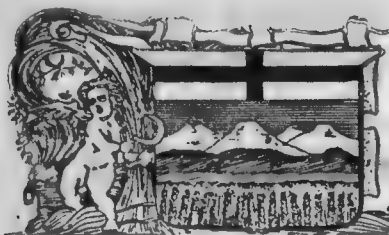
Write for Booklet No. 63  
**The Pedlar People Limited, Oshawa, Ont.**

WINNIPEG	CALGARY	EDMONTON	REGINA
75 Lombard St.	Crown Block	563 3rd St. W.	1901 Railway St. S.
SASKATOON	MOOSE JAW	LETHBRIDGE	
Drawer 1645	care Whitlock & Marlatt	323 Fifth St. S.	

our wants known to them or be only too pleased to have them join us. We must congratulate you Mr. Editor for what you are doing for the farmer through the

columns of The Grain Growers' Guide. Keep pushing the thing along.  
JOHN H. BEELEY,  
Sec.-Treas.





# ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:  
James Bower Red Deer  
President:  
W. J. Tregillus Calgary  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
E. J. Fream Calgary

Vice-Presidents:  
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.  
District Directors:  
Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

### EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 3, 1912

Gentlemen:—I wish to thank all those who have assisted so ably in the work which has been undertaken in the effort to better conditions relating to the new Grain Bill. This fight is not yet over and we shall probably have something further to say on the matter at an early date.

By special request of West Salisbury Union the following resolution is presented for your consideration:—

"Resolved that this Union is convinced that in order for the wealth producers to secure legislation in their interests and to protect them from the grasp of corporate greed it is essential for all workers to be drawn closer together for the purpose of united action and that it is hopeless for us to pin our faith to either of the old parties, as has been demonstrated by the action of the Alberta government in guaranteeing the bonds of railway companies and not giving any consideration to resolutions presented to them by the United Farmers and the labor organizations endorsing public ownership and protesting against the guaranteeing of bonds of any railroad. Nor do we consider the Opposition have even as much claim upon the people, because, although apparently pledged to it, they have failed to present a solid front for public ownership, and we would suggest that the U.F.A. be instructed to take steps at once to arrange with the Trades and Labor Councils of Edmonton and Calgary for a convention to be held in June for the purpose of drafting a policy that will be satisfactory for both the farmers and organized labor, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the U.F.A."

I have left out a small portion of the resolution, but have given you the main part, as the only part left out has no bearing upon the resolution.

#### Farm Help

I am requested to give you the following letter relating to farm help:—

"We are expecting a large number of men to arrive from England over the Canadian Northern railway during the next month, men who are suitable as farm hands, and in many cases have already been on farms in England. Many of these men will come out on the assisted passage and would require an advance from the employer, which sometimes amounts to \$55.00 plus the railroad fare from Winnipeg to destination. An eight months' contract would be signed by the men. It is not always easy for a man in a strange country, and in order to help our young Englishmen and also to see that men capable of filling the wants of the farmer are obtained, this agency has been undertaken. I am addressing you believing we can be of the greatest possible assistance to you if you will place this matter before the farmers of Alberta. I shall be in a position at all times to supply them with as many men as they require."

Further information on this subject can be secured on application to this office.

#### Loans to Farmers

Considerable discussion on this subject has ensued lately, and to place the matter before you, I am presenting the following resolution which has reached me:—

"Whereas we consider the rate of interest charged by the loan companies and their charges for making a loan entirely too high; and

"Whereas such high interest and costs must necessarily keep back the progress of the people and of the Dominion; and

"Whereas the Government loans to the railways and large corporations large sums of money at one-half the rate of interest that the loan companies charge the farmers:

"Therefore, be it resolved that we

are in favor of the Government borrowing money from England at a low rate of interest and lending it to the farmers, said money to be loaned out to farmers only upon good security at a rate of interest not to exceed four or five per cent."

When this resolution is considered it should be remembered that the third preamble is not well put, and that the Government has not loaned to railways and corporations, but has guaranteed the bonds of these companies to enable them to get the cheap money.

Hogdome Union has also submitted the following resolution on the question:—

"That the Government be asked to enact legislation to enable the farmers of Alberta to obtain money at from three to five per cent. interest, as we believe that when the Government guarantees the bonds of railway companies for large amounts, even to the full value of the line, and as the railways and all other branches of industry depend upon the farmer, we believe the farmers are entitled to an equal privilege with the railway companies in obtaining cheap money."

If your members are in favor of this resolution it might be advisable to send your views thereon not only to the Central office but to the Premier of Alberta.

#### Supplies and Returns

Word has been received that the annual reports have been shipped. As soon as they come to hand the orders already received will be filled. Have you sent in your order yet?

The combination membership roll, cash and minute book will be on hand from the printers in a few days now. The cost of this book will be about \$1.50, and you are asked to book your orders as soon as possible.

Under the terms of the new constitution it is intended to arrange for transfer blanks and other extra supplies at an early date, but you will be advised of these later.

The first quarter of the year has nearly elapsed. Have you made any returns to the Central office yet? Please remember that they will be acceptable.

Organization work is proceeding apace and since the convention over forty new Unions have been added to the list, while many of the old ones have taken on a new lease of life. This is encouraging and we appreciate all such assistance.

#### Life Membership

I wish to draw your attention to section 31 of the constitution relating to life members. This is something which can now be considered as being on a proper basis and those who are in favor of this plan are asked to keep same in mind.

Other matters will be presented to you, together with some special circulars dealing with specific subjects, at an early date.

The first Estray Animal Bulletin for 1912 is enclosed herewith. Extra copies of same may be secured on application to the Central office.

Awaiting your further commands.

Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD J. FREAM,  
Calgary, March 16. Secretary.

#### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Westcott Union, No. 327, sends in the following report: Please send us twenty-five copies of Scott's Direct Legislation, for which I enclose \$1.00. At the last meeting four new members joined and several said they would consider it. The membership roll now numbers 25. We had a fine meeting, the chief topics discussed being the pork packing plant and the proposed flour mill. As the discussion advanced it was found that none of us had more than a very hazy idea of either scheme, so I was instructed to write you and obtain all information you can give me on both schemes, especially the pork packing plant scheme. Copies of the agreement and any literature you may have throwing light on this subject would be welcome. Please send them in time for the next meeting, as the meeting and anticipated discussions will be widely advertised. Already you will be glad to hear that we are benefitting materially through getting together in a feeling of fellowship. We are working in conjunction with Didsbury Union in getting seed oats to supply the demands of all our members desiring same, also eight of us (all members) have formed a company and bought a threshing outfit.

W. M. HODSON, Sec'y.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Moyerton Union was well attended in spite of the very cold weather. The telephone question aroused some discussion and the secretary was instructed to prepare some petitions for circulation between here and Kitscoty. A committee volunteered to circulate these petitions and see if it is possible to get enough subscribers to have the government take action in the matter. The secretary was also instructed to order a supply of strychnine and formalin and to communicate with neighboring Unions regarding binder twine.

HENRY BENNER,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

At a large and representative meeting of Keoma Local Union, No. 328, of the U.F.A., the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted: "That this Union most earnestly protest against any change being made in clause 207 of the Grain Bill as tending to deprive the farmers of the statutory right they now enjoy of securing a car by placing their name on the car order book."

Also be it further resolved: "That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, G. E. Foster, Sir Richard Cartwright, Frank Oliver and R. B. Bennett and also to the Central office."

It was also moved, seconded and unanimously carried: "That this Union approve of the minutes of the Irrigation Committee meeting, held in Calgary on Feb. 29, 1912." As you were unable to attend our meeting on March 1 many thanks for sending us such an able substitute as your assistant, Mr. Woodbridge, for he certainly gave us a very able lecture. We had a good large crowd out and everyone went home satisfied. I think it will help our Union wonderfully as we got four new members that day and the promise of more, so hope we will be able to make a show in Keoma before long.

W. N. RINTOUL,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

Carlton Union have sent in the following response to the appeal made in Circular No. 2: "We, the farmers of Carlton Union, U.F.A., do most emphatically protest against any changes being made at present believing as we do that same would be detrimental to the interest of the farmers."

This resolution was sent to Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Frank Oliver. The Union also believe that the government should provide facilities on the Pacific coast so that the Alberta grain can be shipped West in the future, thereby relieving the Eastern route, which this year has proven inadequate. At our meeting on Feb. 24, a paper was read on the Steel Corporation of Canada, after which the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved that we, the members of Carlton Union, vigorously protest against the Steel Corporation of Canada being granted any assistance from the Dominion treasury, believing that same is not in the best interests of the country." A copy of this resolution was sent to Dr. M. Clarke, M.P., as was also

one to the effect: "That we, the members of Carlton Local, desire to go on record as being in favor of Woman Suffrage."

Four new members joined our membership, at present numbering forty-one.

J. J. PRICE,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

The following resolutions have been sent in by Kasimir Union, No. 168:

"That we, the members of this Union, are strongly opposed to any change being made in section 207, being the car distribution clause, of the Manitoba Grain Act.

"That we, the members of this Union, believe that the government should inaugurate a system of government loans similar to that employed by the governments of Australia and New Zealand, and which is being advocated at the present time by the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal."

Both resolutions were carried by a unanimous vote.

L. L. CUTTER,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

At the regular meeting of Wheatland Center Union, held March 2, 1912, the attendance was not very large on account of so many of our members being absent loading cars with wheat. About ten cars a week are arriving at Noble and three cars a day at Barons. We had G. L. Noble, of Noble, give us an address on the advantages of mixed farming, which all present appreciated very much and thought it would be better than depending on the one crop—wheat. J. J. Tighe, of the Board of Trade at Barons, also came to the meeting and gave us a short address. Mr. Tighe hoped that the farmers and the board of trade would work together for the mutual benefit of each other. Two more members were added to our Union. Mr. Noble was invited to give us another address at some future time on some other branch of mixed farming.

J. QUINSEY,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.



## Scotch Bagpipes

Have you longed for the stirring notes of the "Pipes?" Instead of being amused by others you can delight them in no time if you learn on one of our

Practicing Chanters Plain mounted. \$2.50

Ivory mounted... \$3.50

Ours is the largest stock of high grade Bagpipes in America. Prices from \$30 to \$85. All Pipes tested by our own EXPERT piper before they leave the factory. We carry all extra parts and accessories. A completely equipped repair department promptly attends to any repairs—the charges are reasonable, too.

Illustrated Bagpipe and Band Catalogs Free on request. Write for them. 11

C. W. LINDSAY, Ltd.,  
Ottawa, Ont.



# It Is So Easy to Use and It Kills the Gophers

## *Bolduan's* PATENTED PROCESS *Poison Grain*

**Endorsed and Used by Thousands of Farmers, Officials of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts. Bolduan's Poison Grain Is a Rain and Snow Proof Poison. No Poison Remains on the Outside of the Kernel.**

### Thousands of Dollars Saved

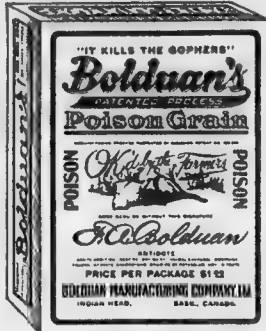
F. E. Rhoades, Secretary Treasurer,  
Dinton, Alta., April 24, 1911.  
I have received the Package of Bolduan's Poison Grain and can say it gave entire satisfaction. I will do all that I can to get our council to purchase some for the district. We surely have got to work systematically and unitedly, or the gophers are going to ruin the country, and I am satisfied that Bolduan's Poison Grain is the Poison to use to kill the Gophers. Most of the councillors have purchased it for their own use.  
Yours truly,  
F. E. RHOADES,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### It Did Good Work

Local Improvement  
District No. 279  
Semans, Sask.,  
Aug. 8, 1911.  
Dear Sirs: Replying to your letter of August 5th. I have pleasure in stating that Bolduan's Poison Grain, which was forwarded to us for trial, proved very successful, and those who used it claim that it did much better work than anything else they had ever used.  
W. G. WRIGHT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Poison is set right  
in the heart of  
the grain

You can take a handful of Bolduan's Poison Grain, rub it over and over in the palm of your hand, then touch the palm with your tongue and you cannot taste the Poison—you cannot detect a trace, because the Poison is in the heart of the Grain. There is no Poison on the outside, to rub off when it is blown over the ground by the wind, like other poisons; there is no Poison on the outside, to be washed off by the rain or snow. The Poison in Bolduan's Poison Grain has all been driven into the heart of the Grain by steam and power machines, making this the safest and surest Poison to use, for there is no Poison to be rubbed off in handling. The Poison does not dissolve; it stays right in the Grain until it is taken up by the Gopher. Then, as soon as it gets in contact with the lactic and hydrochloric acid in the juice of the Gopher stomach, it instantly dissolves, and like a dynamite bomb, kills the Gopher.



Bolduan's Poison Grain is the cheapest Poison to use, for you need less of the finished bait. All you have to do is to drop 15 or 20 kernels (what you can easily take up on the tip of a teaspoon) in a Gopher hole and every Gopher that is in that hole, or that enters, will get a death-dealing dose of

## **Bolduan's Poison Grain**

Bolduan's Poison Grain is a Rain and Snow Proof Poison. The Poison is "set" right in the heart of the kernel; it stays there; it does not lose its value or effect. It is Just as Good Six Months Later as the First Day That You Put It Out in the Fields. Bolduan's Poison Grain in the Gopher-holes on your farm is the best Insurance Policy against loss that you can have.

## **Bolduan's Poison Grain**

The One Dollar Package contains enough Bolduan's Poison Grain to place about 15 to 20 kernels in 3500 Gopher Holes.

It is the Cheapest, the most Economical, the Safest, Surest and the Easiest to use to kill off the Gophers.

You don't have to stop your spring work any longer to mix up dangerous poisons! You don't have to potter around with poison mixtures and risk your life or those of your family for you can now buy BOLDUAN'S POISON GRAIN, all ready to put out in the fields. By using this wonderfully effective poison, all the loss and the waste of old-time methods is eliminated.

### Farmers Are Pleased

High River, Alta., May 6, 1911.  
The Bolduan Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
Gentlemen: After a good trial I can say that Bolduan's Poison Grain is all that the packet calls for. It does the work better than any Poison we have used. The farmers in this township are more than pleased at getting poison ready for use, and not having to mix it in the old way. I trust that all the Local Improvement Districts will take the matter up another year as I consider it is the only way I have seen that gives such good results.  
Yours respectfully,  
JOHN A. MASSEY,  
L. I. D. 9-W-4

### It Kills Gophers

Milden, June 14, 1911.  
Gentlemen: Please find enclosed check in payment for Bolduan's Poison Grain sent me. The stuff is all right. It did the business.  
E. A. GOODWIN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

You will be interested to read our booklet on the Gopher Problem. Clip the Coupon today and send it in to us and we will immediately mail you the book and a liberal sample of BOLDUAN'S POISON GRAIN ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just sign the Coupon and get the sample and the booklet positively FREE. Mail it to THE BOLDUAN MFG. CO., Ltd., Indian Head, Sask., Canada.

## **Bolduan's Poison Grain Is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Your Money Will Be Refunded**

All leading druggists in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta have Bolduan's Poison Grain for sale. If, for any reason, you can not obtain it of your local dealer, send your order direct to us and we will see that you get it promptly.

**The Bolduan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**  
6044 River St. Indian Head, Sask., Canada

**The Bolduan Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
6044 River St.  
Indian Head, Sask., Canada

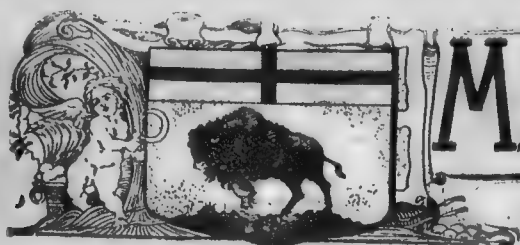
Gentlemen:

Please send me a Free Sample of Bolduan's Poison Grain, postage paid, also copy of your free book on Gophers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_





# MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
J. W. Scallion Virden  
President:  
R. C. Henders Culross  
Vice-President:  
J. S. Wood Oakville  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
R. McKenzie Winnipeg

Directors:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

### BERESFORD BRANCH

Beresford branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual concert in Cannons Hall on the evening of March 22. The program consisted of several short brisk speeches by local members of the association assisted by Mr. McArthur of Lauder, Man., who spoke principally on the question of co-operative buying and selling and the distribution clause of the Grain Act.

Songs, recitations and instrumental numbers were listened to with rapt attention, the local talent being admitted by all to be of very high order, and an enjoyable evening was spent by those in attendance.

### SWAN RIVER COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' was held in Swan River on March 18, at which was formed a County association in this constituency. Delegates from most of the branches mentioned below were present, and all agreed that much good will result from the organization of a County association. The following is a list of the branches represented at that meeting: Minitonas, Geo. Smith; Benito, W. W. Graham; Bowman, B. F. Embry; Pretty Valley, M. Arthur; Thunder Hill, W. J. Ford; Rolling River, C. H. Spicer; Durban, R. S. Goldsmith; Lidstone, A. Anderson.

A. McCleary of Minitonas was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, W. J. Ford, vice-president and G. Dickerson, secretary-treasurer.

The delegates also elected an organizer or a district director who will work to further the interests of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association in the northern part of Mr. Avison's district. Mr. Andrew McCleary was unanimously chosen to fill this most important post. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Resolved—That the County Organization of the Grain Growers' association of the Swan River constituency note with appreciation the stand taken by W. H. Sharp, M.P. for Lisgar; Dr. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris and Robt. Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin in defending the cause of the farmers in connection with the car distribution clause of the Grain Act and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the above named gentlemen, to the Grain Growers' Guide and to the Swan River Star."

"Resolved—That the County association of the Manitoba Grain Growers' wish to go on record as being in favor of Direct Legislation as a means of relief from party bosses and by its enactment we shall have a parliament of true representatives of the people."

The next meeting of the County association for the constituency of Swan River will be held in Kenville on June 1.

### WASKADA

That the first social gathering of the Waskada Grain Growers' association is not likely to be the last, is the verdict of those present on Friday evening last. The basement of the Presbyterian Church was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the large attendance, the seating facilities being quite insufficient and many standing throughout the lengthy program.

Addresses on appropriate themes were made by Councillor Peter Spence, Jas. Smart, I. T. Lennox of Melita, Ed. Strange, D. D. McArthur, director of the Grain Growers' association of Manitoba, President E. Horseley and others, while an interesting program was contributed by the Misses Lawrence and Stalker, Messrs. Lowe, Horseley, Strange and the orchestra.

The refreshments bounteously furnished by the ladies added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. A number of new members were enrolled and increased interest for the coming season is ensured. E. HORSELEY, President

### EMPIRE BRANCH

At a meeting of the Empire branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association

held on the 12 inst, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved—That the members' annual fee be raised to two dollars and to take effect at once."

Ten members immediately responded to the above.

A resolution strongly objecting to the amendment of the car distribution clause of the grain act was also passed. Mr. H. Jackson was appointed secy-treas. in place of Mr. E. E. Bailey who lately left the district.

H. JACKSON, Secy-Treas.

### INKERMAN BRANCH

The Inkerman branch of the Grain Growers' association held a very enthusiastic meeting on Monday, March 11. Mr. Drayson, president of the County

### FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund received during the past week amount to \$19.00, which brings the total received to date to \$361.50

In sending his donation, Mr. A. McCleary of Minitonas writes:

"Enclosed please find \$4.00 for the Farmer's Fighting Fund. I hope the farmers will wake up and swell this fund. On every car of wheat we ship we save seven to sixteen cents per bushel on account of the Grain Growers' association. The writer has sold wheat in the elevator here sixteen cents below track prices."

#### Subscriptions to Date

Previously acknowledged \$342.50  
A. McCleary, Minitonas 4.00  
Shadeland Grain Growers' assoc. 5.00  
Arizona Grain Growers' assoc. 10.00

Total \$361.50

association was present and addressed the meeting at some length on various live topics, especially the proposed amendments to the car distribution clause of the Grain Act. A resolution was passed to petition Sir Richard Cartwright to use his influence in the Senate to frustrate the proposed amendments.

Mr. J. W. Warner, vice-president of this branch was appointed director of the County association at Neepawa. The buying of formalin co-operatively for the district was discussed and a committee was appointed to enquire into the needs of the district and report at our next meeting, March 25. It was decided to have different members of our branch prepare papers on the subject of Consolidation of Schools, Good Roads, and proposed changes in the School Trustee Act.—G. M. DEVESON, Sec'y

### LORNESDALE BRANCH

On March 13 the Lornesdale branch of the Grain Growers' association was addressed by Mr. Simpson. On account of an auction sale and other meetings coming on the same date their numbers were slightly decreased, but an encouraging feature of the evening was the number of the ladies in attendance.

Mr. Simpson spoke on various subjects of interest to the farmers, and the evening was much enjoyed by those present.

JAMES ALLEN, Secretary

### SALEM BRANCH

Salem branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held their annual social in the school-house on March 19, Rev. Mr. Hallawell presiding. The evening was spent in speeches, songs and recitations. Mr. R. McKenzie being unexpectedly called away, Mr. R. C. Henders, president of the association addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the association, which was listened to with great interest. Mr. C. H. Burnell, of Oakville Branch also spoke at some length on co-operation and its benefits. A good program was given, Mr. Thos. Hood (Scottie) of Elm Creek taking a very active part. Remarks were made by the president of Salem branch on associate membership in encouraging

social life on the farm. Refreshments were served and the meeting came to a close by singing the national anthem.

B. N. THOMAS, Secretary

### WOODMORE BRANCH

A meeting of the Woodmore branch, Grain Growers' association was held on March 18 at the Forester's Hall, Green Ridge. The attendance was very good. Mr. John Oatway of Green Ridge, occupied the chair, and introduced the principal speaker, Mr. Peter Wright.

Mr. Wright spoke for a considerable time and was listened to with much attention, his remarks on the necessity of co-operation and organization among farmers meeting with marked approbation. At the close a resolution was passed protesting against any changes in the Grain Act which would affect the present distribution of cars to farmers and a copy of said protest has been sent by the secretary to J. P. Molloy, M. P. and Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.

J. F. BATTEN, Secretary.

### PIONEER MOVEMENT IN SWAN VALLEY

In connection with the Roaring River

Grain Growers' association, a well attended and enthusiastic meeting in support of woman suffrage was held in the Roaring River school house Friday, March 22.

The meeting was addressed first by Mr. Sifton, who outlined the benefits the vote would confer on Canadian women, and afterwards by Mrs. Dexter, who spoke on the subject from an Englishwoman's point of view.

An organization was then formed, of which Mrs. Dexter was unanimously elected president, Mrs. Livesey secretary, and a committee of three ladies, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Martin and Miss Shaw, was elected to carry on propaganda work for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. H. Spicer very ably acted as chairman. This is the pioneer movement of the kind in Swan Valley.

## SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

"For what you sow that shall you also surely reap"

### 22 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 TROPHIES

Secured by Vegetables grown from our Seeds in open competition with the world for the Season of 1911 at

COLORADO SPRINGS, TORONTO, AND SPOKANE

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE. Trust us to supply your wants in GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, GRAINS and GRASSES POULTRY, BIRD, BEE and DOG SUPPLIES

OUR GOODS ARE WINNERS!

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231 RICE STREET, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Insist on getting the

# LEADER

## Wire Woven Fence



The Leader Fence is the strongest and best fence you can buy at any price. Its strongest part is its lock, which not only grips the lateral wire to the stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself. This gives it a double grip and makes the Leader fence twice as strong as the ordinary. Thousands of farmers and ranchers throughout the West have proven this. There are many designs of Leader woven fence, both in standard, heavy and medium weight.

Write today for catalogue showing different styles of fence and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc.

## Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

850 HENRY AVENUE, WINNIPEG



# EATON'S



## Spring and Summer Catalogue

As the mouth-piece of Canada's largest store our new Catalogue should be in every home. It is a perfect encyclopaedia of values and a true portrayal of fashion. It is the medium which enables the most remote settler to buy to the same advantage as a resident of the largest city.

The illustrations this year are particularly good. They are either actual photographs or drawings from the original by our own artists, and the descriptions are given in plain simple language.

If you have not had our Catalogue write for one to-day. If you have mislaid it send for another.

### Write for Samples of Our New Dress Goods and Wash Materials

With the return of Spring the ladies' thoughts are naturally turning to the new suit or dress.

Before buying the necessary goods it would be well to write and see our selection. By dealing directly with the producers for cash we were able to obtain the most dainty and exclusive designs at extremely attractive prices. This places our dress goods department in an unequalled position to supply your every need. Read pages 111 to 117 in our new Catalogue, and should you see any style or pattern you think you would like, write us and we will send samples. When writing tell us your preference for material, color, etc., and the price per yard you intend paying and we will send other samples which we think will meet with your approval.

We not only send samples of dress goods but of the materials used in many of the made up suits and dresses as well, enabling one to examine the quality of materials used in these garments. It is quite safe, however, to order without seeing samples as our liberal guarantee is ample protection against any chance of loss. We guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or to return your purchase price together with all transportation charges. This precludes all possibility of disappointment when dealing with us. You can make your purchases at leisure in your own home knowing just what you are buying.

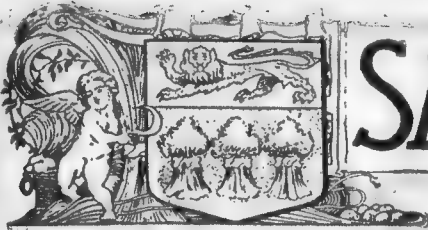
Almost everything needed for personal, home, or farm use may be bought to best advantage through our Catalogue.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**

**WINNIPEG**

**CANADA**





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins  
President:  
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw  
Vice-President  
Charles A. Dunning, Beaver-  
dam

Secretary-Treasurer  
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

### Directors at Large

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

### District Directors

No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. P. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

### MORE NEW ASSOCIATIONS

We have succeeded in organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' association at Kronan with thirty members enrolled and I think we will have fifty more in a short time. Complete harmony exists and we have a number of members who are working for the good of the organization and prospects are decidedly good. I enclose a money order for \$12.00 membership fees. Kindly send me some more copies of the constitution and by-laws. We intend holding our meetings on the first and third Saturday of each month at 2 p.m.

W. M. McCALL, Sec'y.

I am happy to announce the formation of a local Grain Growers' association at Margo, following the lecture given by Mr. Reid on the 13th inst. Please send me as secretary, all necessary information and literature that would be of any help in the carrying on of our meetings. We have taken up the elevator question and would like you to forward us by return mail information and application form for same.

CHAS. DEGALLIER,  
Sec'y. Margo G.G.A.

### MOUNT GREEN REORGANIZED

A reorganization meeting of the Mount Green association was held in the school house on Saturday, March 16. Some very interesting discussions took place and several new members were enrolled and officers were elected. It was decided to elect two directors at each meeting until the required number were appointed. The next meeting will be held on March 30 at 1 p.m. after which we hope to send you fees from at least one half of the farmers in this district. Kindly send me 75 membership tickets by return mail and any literature which would help to get the farmers interested that are not already members.

WILFORD N. SCHULTZ, Sec'y.

### HAWKES IS WORKING

I wish to inform you that on the 11th of March the farmers in the district of Colfax joined the Grain Growers' association. Mr. Hawkes was with us and gave a very interesting and instructive talk about the association and elevator question. If all the farmers of this country were as willing and enthusiastic workers as Mr. Hawkes is, the work would be easy to secure farmers rights. Our meeting shewed a good spirit as we secured one life member and twenty-six annual members, of which eight were ladies, who brought well filled baskets. Refreshments were served, followed by an impromptu program which was enjoyed by all.

Enclosed find \$13.50 for twenty six members and 50c. for tickets. Kindly send the tickets by return mail as we are to have a meeting on the 25th and hope to swell the membership to fifty that night. Also send me the price of the buttons.

H. E. MEYER,  
Sec'y. Colfax G.G.A.

### MR. REID REPORTS AGAIN

Enclosed please find the sum of \$36.00 fees for three Life Members, Oren Gowan, Sigurd J. Sturlaugson and Arni Kristinson, all of Elfros association and Elfros P.O.

On the 21st March I visited Foam Lake association by request, and we had a splendid night. The hall was well filled with a very good proportion of ladies (accent on the good). A very fine program was rendered by the local talent and I was given an opportunity to elaborate on the why and wherefore of the S.G.G.A. organization. A collection was taken to implement the funds of the local and a number of new members were enrolled. Foam Lake is having a co-operative elevator built.

The following day I drove out to Ladstock, and in the afternoon I met with a bunch of very enthusiastic Grain Growers. This association used to be Ladstock and Bankend. They are now reorganized, and the associa-

tion is called Ladstock. They start out with about twenty members, and if the interest displayed at the meeting may be taken as a criterion, Ladstock Grain Growers will be heard from in the future. My teamster and myself were royally entertained at the house of Mr. Garland, the worthy president of the local, and his hospitable wife, and when the time arrived for us to leave so as to get back to the station to catch the train to my next appointment (Elfros) it was like leaving the Land o' the Heather, for we were "a' Scotch the gether ye ken."

At Elfros on Saturday, the 23rd inst., I had called a meeting to organize and to my delight I met on the platform at Elfros Mr. Robinson, one of our executive, and Mr. Mills, his private secretary, who had come to the above place to help complete the organization of a co-operative elevator.

We had a splendid meeting, which was well attended by the surrounding farmers and a number of our Grain Growers from Birch Creek. Mr. Mills led off with a brilliant oration on the benefits of the Grain Growers' organization, which was listened to with marked appreciation by an intelligent audience. I followed Mr. Mills, believing that it is always better to have a good firstly and a good lastly in presenting your case, and Mr. Robinson did justice to his reputation as a worthy exponent of the Grain Growers' organization and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator scheme.

At the close of Mr. Robinson's speech a unanimous vote was given in favor of organizing a local branch of the S.G.G.A. About twenty members joined, three of them for Life.

JOHN F. REID,  
Orcadia, Sask. Dis. Director.

### LESLIE IN LINE

On the 9th inst. the farmers of this district, with the aid of Mr. Reid, of Yorkton, formed a branch of the S.G.G.A., and have enrolled a membership of twenty-three and one Life Member, with good prospects of making it over one hundred. Mr. Frank Hornby was elected president and Mr. P. W. Geron, vice-president. I am enclosing you \$11.50, this being the amount of fees due the Central.

We are taking steps to have a Co-operative Elevator built in Leslie. Will you kindly forward petition forms and all necessary information to properly carry on this undertaking. Thanking you for the same.

FRED W. BARNETT,  
Sec'y Leslie G.G.A.

### THORNDYKE WILL THRIVE

I herewith send a report of the organization meeting held today in Thorndyke school house. Your letter did not reach me until the 23rd inst., so I had not time to write to Mr. Smith or Mr. Sheppard to come and address us.

The meeting was called to order by H. Hesterman, chairman, and a paper was read by the secretary on the organization and growth of the Grain Growers' association. It was then moved and seconded that a branch association be formed, which was carried, but not unanimously owing to the fact that both the reeve and secretary-treasurer of this municipality spoke against the S.G.A.A., saying it was a political organization and not in the farmers' interest now as when first organized. However, we managed to secure enough members to form a branch to be known under the name of "Thorndyke G.G.A." Mr. W. T. Bromley was chosen president; John Richardson, vice-president; Bernard McKay, secretary-treasurer, and the following as directors: Hugo Hesterman, A. B. Parmenter, C. P. Maloon, Thomas Clark, and John Johnston.

After much discussion and an earnest request that a speaker be sent to address us at our next meeting on April 20 the meeting was adjourned. We

secured fifteen members, but would have had fifty had a capable speaker been here. Please send thirty membership cards and reports of your last convention at Regina, also any other literature that will be helpful. Enclosed find \$7.50, being half of amount collected.

BERNARD McKAY,  
Sec'y Thorndyke G.G.A.

### SPRING VALLEY STARTED

At the Pine Lake school house, Sec. 10-19-5, W. 3rd, on the 22nd of March, a Grain Growers' association was organized by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ellwood, of the Valjean association. Twenty-eight farmers joined, twelve of whom paid the fee of \$1.00. I am forwarding herewith \$6.00, and will forward the balance, \$8.00 soon after April 6, when another meeting will be held and the other members will pay their fees.

Kindly send us a few copies of the constitution and by-laws, in order that we may properly conduct our meetings and business. We would deem it a great favor if you would send us any other literature or advice which you have and think would be a help to us in starting. Any suggestions you may offer will be appreciated. Is it necessary that membership certificates be issued and given each member? I should like to get some pamphlets of Parliamentary rules. Can you tell me where to send for same?

FLOYD J. PEVISS,  
Sec'y Spring Valley G.G.A.  
Chaplin, Sask.

### BUILDERS WANT BUTTONS

Enclosed find \$10.00, for which please send me fifty Grain Growers' buttons by return. We are now thirty-two strong and expect to be fifty-six next meeting.

We have commenced to build a hall for our own use, and at the last meeting where the matter was brought up it was only a matter of a few moments until \$320.00 was subscribed. The list is still growing and when we have fifty members we expect to have a thousand dollars. Every member wants a button, so please send them along.

HARRY A. PELLE,  
Sec'y Mt. Chase G.G.A.  
Clapton, Sask.

### HERON HEARD FROM

Enclosed please find order for \$6.50, \$5.00 for one box of buttons and \$1.50 for membership fees. This makes thirty-one members for Heron with a few more to be trapped yet.

WM. STEPHEN,  
Sec'y Heron G.G.A.

### FLORADALE FLOURISHING

Yours to hand of Feb. 24, in which you state you were mailing under separate cover one dozen constitutions and twenty-five membership tickets. I received everything O.K. I am enclosing \$5.00, which is half of our membership fees as yet and also 50 cents for the cards and constitutions. I might say we are doing well in our association. We have now twenty-four names on our list. Just ten have paid up so far, but I expect to receive the rest in a short time.

A. CARSWELL,  
Sec'y Floradale G.G.A.

P.S.—Just received another \$1.00 and enclose further 50 cents.  
Lockwood, Sask.

### CLAIR WILL CO-OPERATE

Enclosed please find \$7.50, being fifteen more subscriptions from the Clair branch. We have now forty-seven members and are trying to get a co-operative elevator in. Kindly send us any literature you have on hand.

CYRIL SMITH,  
Sec'y Clair Association.

### SKALHOLT STIRRING

I have the pleasure to inform you that we organized a branch of the G. G.A. the 14th of March. We wish to be registered under the name of Skal-

holt G.G.A. We consist of fourteen members at present, for whom I hereby send you the amount due to the Central association in accordance with the constitution. The names of the executive are as follows: President, Paul Gudmundson; vice-president, Sigurgeir Austman; secretary-treasurer, G. Stevenson.

G. STEVENSON,  
Sec'y Skalholt G.G.A.  
Leslie, Sask.

### ENTHUSIASM AT ETONIA

I beg to inform you that we have organized a sub-association north of the town of Maymont with headquarters at the Etonia school house. Will you please send us fifty membership tickets, also copies of the constitution and by-laws so that we may know how to govern ourselves. Any literature you may have on current topics or anything of live interest to the association would be appreciated. I enclose order for \$8.00 representing subscriptions of sixteen members and hope soon to considerably increase this number.

The officers elected are as follows: A. McDonald, president; Thos. Nicholson, vice-president; H. G. Langley, secretary-treasurer.

H. G. LANGLEY,  
Sec'y Etonia G.G.A.  
Maymont, Sask.

### LANGHAM SAFE AND SOLID

I am sorry to trouble you again so soon after my last letter, but I hope you won't grumble. Here's another Life Member. This makes me four since I came back from convention. I only wish I could keep up the pace until next convention. I really believe that a lot of our men are beginning to realize the importance of the life membership scheme and that it is the only safe and solid foundation for the association to be on. Please send certificate and button to Jacob Waldner, Sr., Langham, and ask him to try and get another life member.

THOMAS SALES,  
Langham.

### HAWKES WILL BE HAPPY

Mr. A. G. Hawkes, of the Executive, will be at the following places on the dates mentioned below, in the interests of the Co-operative Elevator company, and would be pleased to take charge of a meeting of any association at these points or to assist in organizing an association while there.

April 4—Riefstein.  
" 9—Brough.  
" 11 and 12—Griffin.  
" 13 and 15—Riceton.  
" 16 and 17—Gray.  
" 18—Reifstein.

### FINDLATER FORMED

Our association was formed on March 2 in the town of Findlater. We had another meeting two weeks later on Saturday, the 16th, at which we obtained twenty new members, for which you will find enclosed \$10.00, being the usual membership fee. Kindly let me know if it is necessary to send you the names of our members? You will also find enclosed 50 cents for twenty-five copies of the constitution and by-laws.

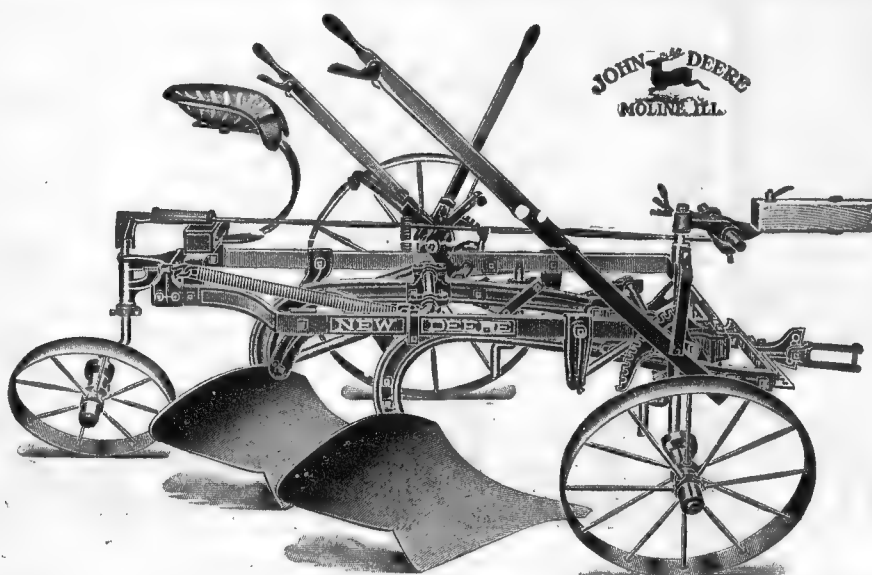
B. DICKIESON,  
Sec'y Findlater G.G.A.  
Findlater, Sask.



# John Deere Light Draft Gang Plow

represents the last point reached in the production of a perfect riding plow. It means to the farmer everything that Quality of Work, Easy Management, Strength and Durability means to him, and what Lightness of Draft means to his Horses.

Get to know what scores of your neighbors are doing with it and you'll have it before anything else.



## Why it Pulls Easy

The shape of the bottom and the extreme lightness and ductility of the material of which the implement is constructed make it the

## Easiest of all Riding Plows

On horse flesh and men's patience

**THE LIGHT DRAFT NEW DEERE** derives its name from the **FACT** that it does not throw one pound of unnecessary strain on the horses that are pulling it. The weight is distributed equally on all wheels, with perfect adjustments at every point of the plow. If you would **SAVE MONEY**, you'll do it with a **LIGHT DRAFT NEW DEERE** in the saving you will effect in time, in valuable horses and in repairs which you will **NOT** have to provide for.

**THIS PLOW WILL BE IN ITS PRIME WHEN OTHERS ARE IN THE SCRAP HEAP.**

## CRUSH the SOIL but SAVE the HORSES

The average Pulverizer is simply a dead drag on the necks of the horses. It may roll and flatten the clods but it does not pulverize them to that fine powder that is necessary for the conservation of moisture and the perfect seed-bed.

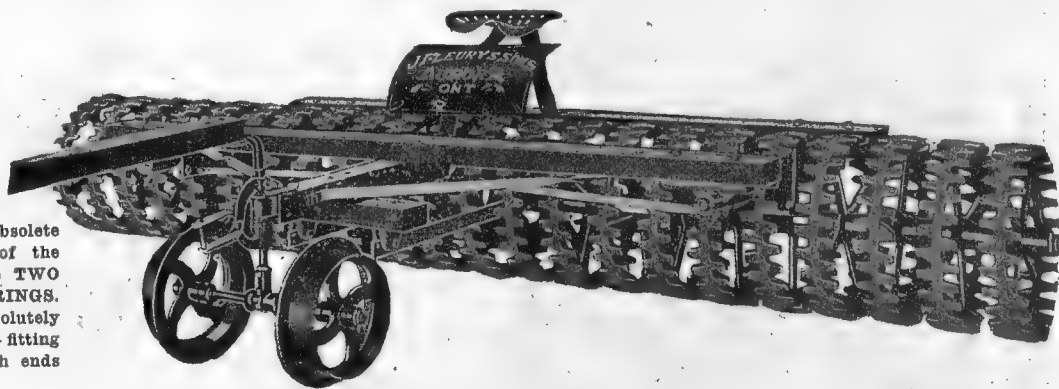
# THE FLEURY PULVERIZER

WITH NEW ROLLER BEARING TONGUE TRUCK

is guaranteed to leave behind it a perfect seed-bed if the soil is there, while the **FREE OSCILLATING TONGUE TRUCK** accommodates itself to the least deviation of the implement and takes half the burden from the horses.

### Dust-Proof Roller Bearings

take the place of the obsolete "friction" equipment of the two main axles and the **TWO DRAFT IRON BEARINGS**. These are made absolutely dirt-proof by close-fitting washers screened to both ends of bearing case.



No jolting on horses. The castings in which the roller bearings revolve are accurately bored not "cored," so that the bearings fit perfectly. In other makes the shafting "takes its chance" in the core of the casting. We use only the finest Reeled shafting which is **CLEAN** and **TRUE** throughout its entire length as distinguished from the common and irregular cast shafting of competitive machines.

Made in sizes 16, 22, 24, sections with or without tongue trucks. Any of these sizes may also be had with **SUB-SOIL WHEELS**.

**EASE and ENDURANCE in place of WEIGHT and WEAR**

WRITE FOR LITERATURE, PRICES AND TERMS.

# JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

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Regina

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Saskatoon

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## QUESTION DRAWER

The readers of The Guide are invited to make use of this department to obtain information with regard to matters affecting the interests of the Western farmers. Questions, however, should be of such a nature that the information asked for will be of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in, many of which are quite outside The Guide's sphere, would take a large amount of valuable space and occupy the time of a great portion of The Guide staff. Frequently it costs several dollars to secure a reliable answer to a question, but the expense will always be incurred when the information will be of value to readers generally.

### Must Give Names

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

### MUST CULTIVATE HOMESTEAD

Ques.—What are the present regulations regarding fencing a homestead, and keeping stock on it in lieu of cultivating land to earn patent for the same.

—L. J.

Ans.—The regulations with regard to keeping stock have been withdrawn, and patent can only be earned by cultivation of homestead.

### GRAIN LYING AROUND

Ques.—Can a man leave grain lying around outside an open granary inside the town limits? 2.—If another man's stock are injured through eating this grain can he recover damages from the owner of the grain?—Reader.

Ans.—There is nothing to prevent a man keeping grain exposed on his own premises, and if horses are loose in town they would be liable to be impounded, the owner would have to pay for damage they do to grain or property.

### RENTING A HOMESTEAD

Ques.—Can a homestead that has been rented or leased before patent is obtained be cancelled?—L. Barr, Langham.

Ans.—A homestead must not be disposed of before patent is obtained, but so long as the homesteader performs his residence duties and the necessary improvements are made he can make his own arrangements for the breaking and cropping of the land.

### BUILDING ON PURCHASED HOMESTEAD

Ques.—When a man filed on a purchased homestead prior to January, 1912, and is performing his residence duties by residing on his first homestead within nine miles of his purchased homestead, is it necessary for him to erect a \$300 house on his purchased homestead?—G. T.

Ans.—No.

### BEE KEEPING

Miss Herron, Eigenheim, Sask.—An article on bee keeping which will contain all the information you ask for is being prepared and will be published in The Guide shortly.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE BILL

No action has been taken by Parliament during the present session towards the enactment of co-operative legislation. The government has been urged by the Co-operative Union of Canada to pass the bill which has been before Parliament for several years past, but so far without success.

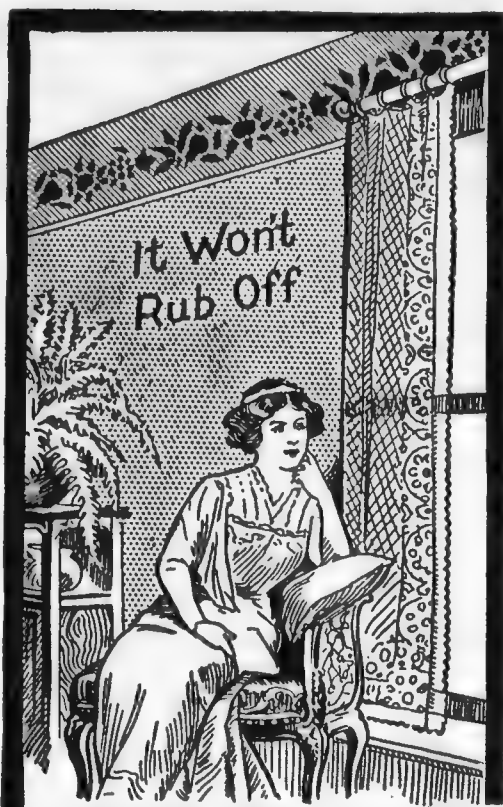
The following letter has been received by the editor of The Guide from Premier Borden.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst. to Mr. Monk has been forwarded to me. I fear that it will be impossible to undertake legislation in respect of co-operation during the present session. It has been necessary to postpone several matters of importance. You may, perhaps, remember that we were obliged to meet Parliament in about four weeks after we assumed office in order that provision might be made for the needs of the public service. Since then the demands on our time and energies have been very insistent and imperative in dealing with the pressing work of the session.

Yours faithfully

R. L. BORDEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.



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COLD WATER**



**Alabastine**

To make sure you get what you pay for, look for the "little church on the label." None genuine without it. At all Hardware and Paint Stores.

**The Alabastine Co., Limited**  
66 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

## Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it

Home Grown Stock

None Hardier

### OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

#### Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
	<hr/> 220

#### Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 8-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 8-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
	<hr/> 80

#### Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 8 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	800
Willow, Cuttings	800
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
	<hr/> 800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

#### Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
	<hr/> 66

#### Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	<hr/> 124

**The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd.**

Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

CASH WITH ORDER WE PAY EXPRESS CATALOGUE FREE

ARCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager

COALDALE, ALTA.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

## LAUS INFANTUM

In praise of little children I will say  
God first made man, then found a bet-  
ter way  
For woman, but His third way was  
best.  
Of all created things, the loveliest  
And most divine are children; Nothing  
here  
Can be to us more gracious or more  
dear.  
And tho', when God saw all His works  
were good,  
There was no rosy flower of babyhood;  
'Twas said of children in a latter day  
That none could enter heaven save  
such as they.

The earth, which feels the flowering of  
a thorn,  
Was glad, O little child, when you were  
born;  
The earth, which thrills when skylarks  
scale the blue,  
Soared up to God's own heaven in you;  
And heaven, which loves to lean down  
and to glass  
Its beauty in each dewdrop on the  
grass—  
Heaven smiled to find your face so pure  
and fair,  
And left, O little child, its reflex there.  
—William Canton.

## PAPER BAG COOKERY

Where there's a will, there's a way.  
Having sent out invitations to a  
Papakuk Lunch, I found, to my dismay,  
that my supply of paper bags had run  
out. In this emergency, I used the  
ordinary foolscap paper. It can be  
bought at any stationery shop at 10c a  
quire, and flat paper clips made of  
twisted wire. And I defy even a pro-  
fessional cook to turn out more ap-  
petizing meals than I do now when  
using these simple appliances. I soon  
found that it is not advisable to use  
pins, as they make holes in the paper,  
which should be kept air-tight.

The main points to be remembered  
are:

1. The oven must be really hot be-  
fore the food is put into it.
2. The food to be cooked, after be-  
ing wrapped in paper, should be placed  
on the gridiron bars in the oven, not  
on a solid iron shelf. In an oven  
containing only solid shelves, I find  
it a good plan to put a meat trivet into  
the oven, and let the food stand on  
this. This ensures even heat all round  
the paper.
3. Any edges of the paper must be  
placed together, rolled over twice  
lightly, and then secured with a paper  
fastener of a pattern that will not  
pierce any holes.
4. The paper used should be well  
brushed over inside with warm drip-  
ping lard or butter, before the food  
is placed in it.

Here is a most excellent breakfast

## FASHIONABLE MODELS



Price of Patterns 10 cents each

dish that I always cook in paper. In  
no other way can I get the same flavor:  
Six rashers of bacon, three tomatoes,  
pepper and a little butter.

Take a sheet of foolscap or grease-  
proof paper, and brush it over with  
warmed butter or dripping. Lay the  
edges of the paper together, then fold  
them over twice on three sides, creas-  
ing them each time firmly down; this is  
important. Secure them in position with  
paper clips.

After trimming off the rind and rust  
from the bacon, lay it flat in the bag.  
Stalk, wipe and halve the tomatoes, and  
lay them on the top of the bacon, add a  
dust of pepper, and fold and fasten the  
top opening. Make sure that the oven  
is very hot, then lay the bag on the  
gridiron shelf in the oven and cook  
for about six to ten minutes.

To find out if the contents of the bag  
are really cooked, press one of the  
tomatoes gently, but do not prick the  
bag. If the tomatoes are nice and soft,  
the bacon will be done. When done,  
unfasten the bag, slip its contents  
gently out on to a hot dish, and serve  
at once.

## STEWED MACKEREL

Fish is particularly nice cooked in  
paper, and it is far less trouble than  
either boiling or frying, while there is  
no chance of the fish becoming tough,  
as it sometimes does when boiled. Wash  
and clean the mackerel, then split it  
through the backbone, open it out like  
a book, and dip it in a little flour. But-  
ter some foolscap paper and make it  
into a bag; put into it the mackerel  
and parsley. Season the milk care-  
fully with salt and pepper; pour it  
into the bag, and close up the end as  
already directed. Put it on the grid  
shelf in the oven, having first made  
quite sure the oven is very hot, then  
let it cook for fifteen minutes. Turn  
the contents of the bag on to a hot  
dish, and serve at once.

## HINTS FOR THE COOK

### Steamed Dumplings

When steaming dumplings, a cloth  
should always be placed over the  
steamer before the lid is put on. This  
prevents the steam from condensing  
and dropping on the dumplings, and in-  
sures light, puffy pastry.

### A Useful Hint

The pockets of kitchen aprons are  
continually catching on door handles,  
nails, etc. Try putting the pocket in  
the centre of the apron. The pocket  
can be reached by either hand, and  
cannot catch on anything and tear.

### To Make a Jelly Bag

To make a jelly bag, take a yard of  
heavyweight flannel, fold together the  
two opposite sides, and stitch the edges,  
sides and bottoms together. Bind the  
top with tape, and fasten on the upper  
side strong ropes by which it may be  
swung.

### A Good Test

A fine knitting needle is excellent for  
testing to find out whether baked or  
boiled fruits and vegetables are suffi-  
ciently cooked. It does not break them  
or leave unsightly marks like a fork.

### Stained Hands

A slice of raw potato is excellent for  
removing stains from the hands. It is  
a good plan to keep a bowl of cold  
water at hand, in which to dip the fin-  
gers when working with fruit of any  
kind, as this helps to rinse off the  
stains.

### A Good Fire

Sprinkle a few tablespoonfuls of salt  
over the kitchen fire after it is made  
up, and it will keep going for hours  
without requiring any attention.

### For Flavoring

If only a few drops of onion juice  
are required for flavoring, cut a slice  
from the root end of the onion, and  
press it against a grater with a rotary  
movement.

### A Scrubbing Hint

Cold water is much better than warm  
for scrubbing boards, as it does not  
sink into the wood, and dries very  
quickly.

## HOW I KEEP MYSELF FIT

I keep my skin in perfect condition,  
and have found that it affects my  
whole health and vitality.

Every morning I get a tepid bath,  
and sponge myself all over with per-  
fectly cold water. I squeeze the water  
down my spine, and this, I find, has  
a tonic effect upon my nervous system  
and general health.

The absolutely cold bath never agreed  
with me, as I did not like the shock  
and could not get sufficient reaction af-  
terwards. So I began by standing in  
cold water and sponging myself with  
tepid water, which I gradually made  
colder and colder, until I could quite  
comfortably enjoy a cold sponge.

After a week or two I ceased to be  
troubled with perpetual colds, which I  
had always suffered from, and began  
to sleep better also.

I found that my constant slight  
headache became much less common,  
and that I gradually improved in  
health all around.

The daily sponge and cold water ap-  
plications to the spine seemed to keep  
me fit as nothing else had done, and in  
hot weather especially I found the

treatment made me almost immune from  
heat-fag and depression.

So I keep up my tepid bath and cold  
sponge. It is a very simple measure,  
and I am sure it has kept me fit since  
I started it.

## A CHILD'S RIGHT

Once I heard a friend say, in speak-  
ing of a small boy in whom we were  
both deeply interested: "Yes, Richard  
is always on his mother's heart." In  
that she gave me the key to the prob-  
lem. I had been studying this boy to  
ascertain wherein lay the cause of some  
of his shortcomings. That was the  
trouble with him—he had always been  
on his mother's heart. It is almost  
invariably the case, where a loving wo-  
man is the mother of only one or two  
children, that she manifests too much  
anxiety over her small brood, or per-  
haps a special one; and this trouble  
with children is especially prevalent in  
this age, when families are almost uni-  
versally small. In the old days of large  
families there was less time for the  
mother, however devoted, to worry over  
any one of her darlings. I believe the  
very worst thing a mother can do for  
her child—more especially a boy—is to  
have him always in mind, to be worried  
and anxious for his welfare. This is  
not to love the child with intelligence  
and wisdom. If she seeks her child's  
well being she will come to see, sooner  
or later, that it is better found without  
seeking; that if she seeks his highest  
good she must seek first not to seek it  
—which sounds paradoxical, but is in  
reality a truth.

For the true way to find his welfare  
is to know in her heart that his good  
has already been provided by a Higher  
Power; and in the peace which follows  
this blessed assurance she can be more  
to her child than she could ever hope  
to become through worry and anxious  
seeking. When we read of the foremost  
characters in history, the men who have  
done things, and who have left admir-  
able records, we do not, as a rule, find  
them the product of homes where every  
comfort was supplied by doting parents,  
and where they were continually watch-  
ed over by anxious mothers. We do  
find that these great men usually had  
great mothers, wise mothers; but in  
many cases they were mothers whom  
circumstances of one kind or another  
restrained from devoting too much time  
or anxiety to their little ones—not to  
the extent of "fussiness," at any rate.

To be Continued

## FASHIONABLE MODELS



7337—Mannish Shirt & Waist for Misses and  
small women, 14, 16, and 18 years. For the 16  
year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material  
36 inches wide.

7314—Cutaway Coat, 34 to 44 bust, for the medium  
size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches  
wide.

7309—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years, with six gored  
skirt, with round or high neck, short or long sleeves.  
For the 12 year old size will be required 3 1/2 yards  
of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 inches  
wide for trimming, 1/4 yard 18 inches wide for yoke  
and under-sleeves.

7326—Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years. For the 6 year  
size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches  
wide, 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

7321—Two Piece Skirt for Misses and small Women  
14, 16 and 18 years, with or without pointed ex-  
tensions on front portion. For the 16 year size  
will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches  
wide.

Price of Patterns 10 cents each

7194 Semi-Princesse Gown  
34 to 42 bust

## SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 7194

WITH FANCY COLLAR THAT CAN BE  
MADE POINTED OR ROUND AT THE  
BACK, WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK COL-  
LAR, WITH OR WITHOUT POCKETS,  
WITH THREE-QUARTER OR LONG  
SLEEVES.

The gown made in semi-princesse style that is  
closed at the front is a new one, much liked and  
adapted to many uses and occasions. This one  
can be made of simple material and becomes ap-  
propriate for morning wear or can be made of  
more elaborate material and become appropriate  
for afternoon use. The collar can be made of  
any contrasting material. For morning use,  
washable materials are exceedingly well liked,  
but cashmere, challis and albatross are much used.  
For afternoon occasions the model can be utilized  
for taffeta, henrietta cloth, the fashionable poplin  
or any similar material.

The gown is made with blouse and skirt. The  
blouse consists of front and back portions with  
one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes.  
The skirt is five gored. The two are joined to a  
belt and can be closed with buttons and button-  
holes for the entire length or stitched together  
to a convenient depth, as liked.

For the medium size will be required 3 yards  
of material 27, 6 yards 36, 4 1/4 yards 44 inches  
wide with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar  
and cuffs, 1/2 yard 27 for shield and banding.

The pattern, No. 7194, is cut in sizes for a 34,  
36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and will be  
mailed to any address by the Fashion Department  
of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

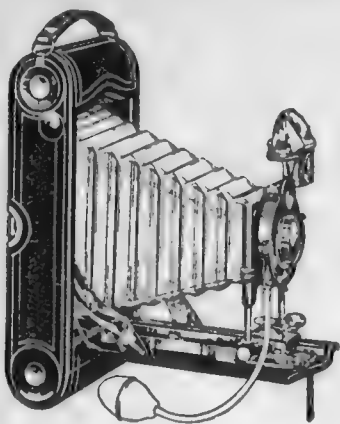
No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....



If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak



The convenience and simplicity of the

## KODAK

as compared with a plate camera would make it worth while even if the pictures were no better—but they are.

Kodaks load and unload in daylight with film cartridges that weigh ounces where glass plates weigh pounds.

Kodak Films are superior to plates for hand camera work, not merely because they are light and non-breakable, but also because, chemically they are made to exactly meet the harsh lighting conditions which the amateur encounters.

By the Kodak system no dark-room is required for any part of the work, not even for developing as anybody can, without previous experience, develop films perfectly with a Kodak Film Tank, and get better negatives than are possible by the old dark-room method.

The Kodak system gives the amateur the widest possible latitude in the finishing of his pictures: He may use the daylight tank system, the dark-room method, or mail his films to some professional finisher. It's just as he chooses.

Kodaks \$5.00 and up. Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail.

Canadian Kodak Co. Ltd.  
TORONTO, CANADA

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THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



**DYOLA**  
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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If you do not find Gold Drop to be the best flour you ever used take it right back and your money will be cheerfully refunded

"The flour that is always good"

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD.  
GLADSTONE, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## EUGENICS

### THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

Instruction is only an instrument of education. The misuse of the instrument may even ruin the material upon which it works. Essentially, education is not a process of insertion or intrusion or instruction, but of extrication. If a child's mind—that is, the developing mind of man—be likened to a portmanteau, education is not packing the portmanteau, as we commonly suppose, but unpacking it. We have failed to look at the problem biologically, but it is a biological problem, for it is a problem in the development of a living being.

Here, of course, we are prepared to look at it in that way, and so we may be willing to accept the definition of education which the present writer has now employed for many years. Education is the provision of an environment—no more and no less. It creates nothing whatever. Whenever we suppose that education has created something, we should ourselves learn to see that it has only provided the environment, the nurture, the opportunity, the stimulus, for the development of what was already potentially there.

### Influence of Environment

At first hearing, many have supposed that "the provision of an environment" is a phrase which reduces the function of education unduly. But if we will begin by asking ourselves what man is, we shall soon see that the provision of an environment for the whole of man, in his young state, is a great and complex business.

Since the body of man is an animal, it shares all the environmental needs of animals. But since man is more than an animal, he has special environmental needs and susceptibilities of his own. A child and a puppy may live together in the same house. Both require air, light, cleanliness, and so forth, as part of their environment. Books and illustrated papers lie about a house; and there is a piano or a piano-player. What those books and papers contain, and what is placed upon the piano, matters immensely for the education of the child's thought and eye and ear, but it is all one to the puppy. The dog is limited, but man is unlimited; and there is no limit to the provision of the whole environment for the whole man.

Our difficulty is to appreciate the potency of environment, and therefore, of its provision, which we call education; and at the same time to realize that it creates nothing. Life grows and develops from within, in virtue of what it is.

To be Continued

Dear Mrs. Green:—I was very glad indeed to have your letter, especially as you take up the point of a home market for farm produce.

I cannot see why this could not be started this year in a small way. If we wait to start a million-dollar association for the reception of the farm produce to be sold direct to the consumer, I am afraid we will have to wait a very long time; but I am sure a few women could be brought together very easily in Winnipeg to receive the farm produce, and sell it direct to the consumer.

I have a very big plan under way at the present time, which, if it can be brought to completion, would open the market to country women. Just how fast or how soon my plans will mature will depend very much on the business women of Winnipeg.

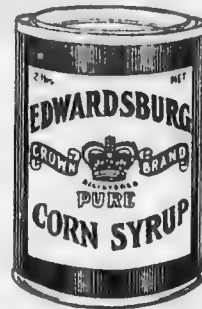
I also have desired to have crochet patterns on the page, but of course, as I am only opening up the work, it is rather difficult to carry out all the plans I have in order to help our women. I am perfectly certain that a woman's exchange would be a very valuable asset to our page. However, in a very short time I think you will see that we are working for the best interests of the women on the farm, and just as soon as possible, every improvement to that end will appear on our page.

Write often; such letters as yours are a help to me, and also I feel sure, to every reader of the page.

Morris Condon, Moore Park, Sask.—I can not understand why you have not received the bags as they were certainly sent out. However, I am forwarding another supply and trust to have a report from you at an early date.

## For Making Fudge and Taffy

the girls will like Crown Brand Corn Syrup. If they have never tried it they do not know how much more wholesome and toothsome than "bought" candy is that made with



## Crown Brand Corn Syrup

There is nothing cloying in the sweetness of candy made this way, and hungry little boys and girls who are fond of sweets will find Crown Brand perfectly wholesome.

All Good Grocers sell  
Crown Brand Corn Syrup

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

The Biggest Little Cousin of the Kodaks—

## No. 3A FOLDING BROWNIE

Takes the full size post card pictures,  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches

Equipped with meniscus achromatic lens. F.P.K. automatic shutter with bulb release, automatic focussing lock and reversible finder. Has all the Kodak advantages of daylight loading and unloading, and is made and tested by Kodak workmen. Price, with meniscus achromatic lens, \$10.00; with rapid rectilinear lens, \$12.00; other Brownie Cameras, \$1.00 to \$11.00

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# "Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

## THE REV. GABE TUCKER'S REMARKS

You may notch it on de palin's as a mighty resky plan  
To make your judgment by de clo'es dat kivers up a man;  
For I hardly needs to tell you how you often come across  
A fifty-dollar saddle on a twenty-dollar hoss;  
An' Sukin' in de low-grounds, you dis-kiver, as you go,  
Dat de fines' shuck may hide de meanes' nubbins in a row.

I think a man has got a mighty slender chance for heben  
Dat holds on to his piety one day out of seben;  
Dat talks about de sinners wid a heap o' solemn chat,  
And nebber draps a nickle in de missionary hat;  
Dat's foremost in the meetin-house for raisin' all de chunes,  
But lays aside his 'ligion wid his Sunday pantaloons.

nebbber judge o' people dat I meets along de way  
By de places whar dey come fum an' de houses whar dey stay;  
For de bantam chicken's awful fond o' roostin pretty high,  
An' de turkey buzzard sails above de eagle in de sky;  
Dey ketches little minners in de middle of de sea,  
An' you finds de smalles' possum up de biggest kind o' tree!

A little more sweet and a little less sour,  
A little less weed and a little more flower;  
A little more song and a little less sigh,  
A little less earth and a little more sky!

**"MOORE" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE IRONS**  
IRON IN THE NEW WAY  
A SAVER OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY & LABOR.

Does the Work in HALF the time.  
You Need the "MOORE" Self-Heating Gasoline Iron Now.

**HOT ALL THE TIME**  
Easily Heated. Heat can be Regulated. Pre-lighted in an instant. NO COOLING OF BASE. Endorsed by Housekeepers & Laundresses Everywhere.

**Is A Household Treasure**  
SAVE YOUR WIFE THE DRUDGERY OF IRONING  
Sold by the Leading Hardware Stores. FULL PARTICULARS FROM

**Robert M. Moore & Co.**  
Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

## Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts and Small Birthmarks are successfully and permanently removed by Electrolysis. This is the only safe and sure cure for these blemishes. I have made this work one of my specialties, and with fifteen years' experience, the very best method in use, and a determination to make my work a success, I can guarantee satisfaction. Write for booklet and further particulars.

**Mrs. E. Coates Coleman**  
224 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG  
Phone Main 996

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

My Dear Nephews and Nieces:

I am printing a few useful hints for the preparation of your gardens. I hope that it will help you in preparing the ground, and also caring for your plants afterwards:—

### The Place to Plant

Plant in the sunniest part of the yard. A border near the fence makes the most attractive garden. Cover all fences in your yards with vines.

### How to Prepare the Soil

Do not dig when the ground is wet. Dig a foot deep, making the soil fine and free from lumps.

Mix rich earth or old manure with your soil. Fresh street sweepings will burn the little plants.

### How to Plant the Seed

Soak large seed over night.

Be careful not to plant too deep. Fine seed should be merely covered.

A good rule is to plant to a depth four times the greatest length of the seed.

Water the seeds gently.

Your garden will be most attractive if you plant all of one kind, or all of one color together.

### How to Make a Box Garden

The box should be six to eight inches deep.

Bore holes in the bottom of it.

Put pieces of broken flower pots or small stones on the bottom. Fill with good soil.

Put in a sunny place in the porch or on the window.

Plant vines and low growing plants in the boxes.

Water twice a day. A box needs much more water than the garden does.

### How to be Successful

Water your garden thoroughly. Do not merely sprinkle it.

Keep the top soil finely worked.

Never work it when it is wet.

Pull the weeds. They rob your plants of food and water.

Train your vines. Make them cover the fence.

Pick your flowers every day. The more you pick the more you will have.

Do not waste them. The hospitals will gladly receive well-made bunches.

Let a few of the best flowers go to seed for your next year's garden.

A garden will not stand neglect.

If you follow these directions, your garden will be a pleasure to you all summer and your school will have a fine flower show in the fall.

Your own,  
UNCLE WEST.

Dear Uncle West:—I have enjoyed reading the boys' and girls' letters in the Young Folks Circle, and wish to become a member. I am ten years old, and am in the fourth grade. Every Friday we have concerts at our school; the boys and girls give recitations. We have three hundred and twenty acres of land. We have five horses and four cows. Our teacher is very kind to us all.

Yours truly,  
EDWARD PUGH.  
Arlington Beach, Sask.

### SAVED BY A NOSE

"The wolves were upon us," he related to the girl he was trying to impress. "Their howling penetrated to our very marrow. We fled for our lives. But each second we knew that the ravenous pack was gaining on us. Closer, closer—at last they were so close that we could feel their muzzles against our legs, so that"—  
"Ah!" sighed the lady, greatly relieved, "how glad you must have been that they had their muzzles on!"

## THE WEST RECOMMENDS



One Western woman after another has told her friends how delightful she has found Blue Ribbon Tea. Such recommendations are the very best advertising Blue Ribbon can get. It has proved its fine qualities in thousands of Western homes for many years. Ask your grocer about Blue Ribbon's guarantee.

## The Doherty Piano and Organ Co. Ltd.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE MOVED FROM THEIR PREMISES AT 280 HARGRAVE STREET AND ARE NOW AT HOME IN THEIR Magnificent New Store

### 324 DONALD STREET

Just North of Portage Avenue

THIS STORE IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ITS KIND IN WESTERN CANADA, AND YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW QUARTERS WHEN IN THE CITY

LARGER STOCKS THAN EVER  
LOW PRICES AS USUAL

AT OUR NEW

Winnipeg Branch - 324 Donald St.  
LONG DISTANCE PHONES

## WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of  
WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL  
AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet  
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.





## Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:  
Grain Growers' Guide . . . . . Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	.35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	.05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS  
Don't you want one?

### JUST WHERE YOU STAND

Just where you stand in the conflict,  
There is your place!  
Just where you think you are useless,  
Hide not your face!  
God placed you there for a purpose,  
Whate'er it be;  
Think He has chosen you for it;  
Work loyally.

Gird on your armour! be faithful  
At toil or rest,  
Whiche'er it be, never doubting  
God's way is best.  
Out in the fight, or on picket,  
Stand firm and true;  
This is the work which your Master  
Gives you to do.

### MARGARET'S MESSAGE

My dear Chicks:—Don't forget that the Sunshine child must learn to smile at home first, at school, and then on everyone they meet. There is always some heart aching, and a child's smile



No. 1 Northern grown in Manitoba

has a wonderful soothing effect on the tired heart. So I want my Sunshine children to be sunbeams really and truly.

### SPUN FROM LIFE

A cheery invalid has written her life story in a beautiful poem called "Spun from Life," which has been published in a tasteful little booklet, and is for sale by the authoress, Miss Emma M. Stimson, 210 Union Street, Hillsdale, Michigan. Postpaid 52 cents.

The Stimson family (the two invalid daughters and their aged mother) have been doing dressmaking, but because of a recent and serious illness of the dressmaker, Miss Belle, are now without any income, except the sale of the little booklet. They wish the chamber of their cottage home (one block from the college) could be raised. This would give them two pleasant rooms to rent to students, making the home one source of income. Miss Stimson's next birthday anni-

versary will be May 11. If Sunshine friends gave her a "birthday shower" of orders it would gladden sad and anxious hearts. Her mother's birthday anniversary will be July 18, when she will be 76 years old, and frail. Her name is Mrs. Sarah B. Stimson. A "summer shower" of orders at this time would be much appreciated.

This family have cared for an invalid husband and father (25 years) until his death, and broke down in their labor of love; have struggled now nearly forty years with continuous invalidism and consequent poverty.

Any kindness you may be able to extend to them will be most timely and most gratefully received. Miss Stimson furnishes best of references.

Dear Sunshiners and fellow workers:—It has been my privilege for nearly three years to help in the Sunshine work with Margaret, our Canadian organizer, and to know her is to love her. Through her kindness and your kind help I have been able to assist several needy cases in the way of clothing, etc., never once has she failed to listen to the sad tales of poverty and help them. You know, dear friends, it has not been all Sunshine for her. She has had dark shadows too, but her sunny nature was bound to shine through it all, and as the old song says:

Sunshine and shadow,  
Sorrow and joy,  
Life is not pure gold,  
But tinged with alloy;  
Sorrow and sadness are oft o'er us cast,  
But sunshine seems brighter  
When dark clouds are past."

So, dear friends, you are doing a great work, go on. Clothing is needed, specially for children. One doesn't expect new goods, but clean ones. Some that I have unpacked were only fit for the furnace. One doesn't mind repairing clean goods. I am a district visitor in the north west of city and know just how pleased poor folks are to get help in the way of clothing, groceries, milk, fruit, etc., also Sunday school papers, pictures, etc. There are 140 Sunday scholars in this mission, and through Margaret's kindness they get a paper each every Sunday, so you are helping a noble work in helping to feed the Lambs of Christ's kingdom.

Yours in the Sunshine,  
OXONIAN.

### TO PLEASE HIS MOTHER

When little Jack comes home from school

With dancing step and smiling face,  
His mother knows he's kept each rule,  
And in his class has held his place.

But if he pouts and drags his feet,  
And says that school's a horrid bore,  
She knows he's had to take his seat  
And con his spelling lesson o'er.

Or else he's whispered, or has done  
Something his teacher to displease—  
If he's a grumpy little son,  
She knows it's for some one of these.

And just because mamma can tell  
The difference when she sees his face,  
Jack strives to learn his lessons well,  
Be good in class and keep his place.

### WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Children's clothing, babies' first outfits, boots and shoes, rubbers, etc.

### WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

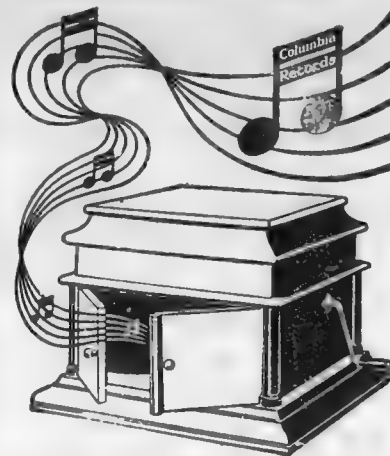
Willie Clines Bartlett, Terry street,  
St. James, King Edward P.O., Winnipeg.  
Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon street, Winnipeg.

Master Clarence Hetherington, 946 Pritchard avenue, Winnipeg.

### EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—  
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name . . . . .  
Age . . . . .  
Address . . . . .



\$39, \$58, \$80, Etc.

### THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS

Latest and best. Wonderfully loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100? We want you to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reproducer and other Columbia Patents.

These prices include a liberal supply of genuine Columbia records, of your own choice.

### TERMS: From \$5.00 Down and \$3.00 Monthly

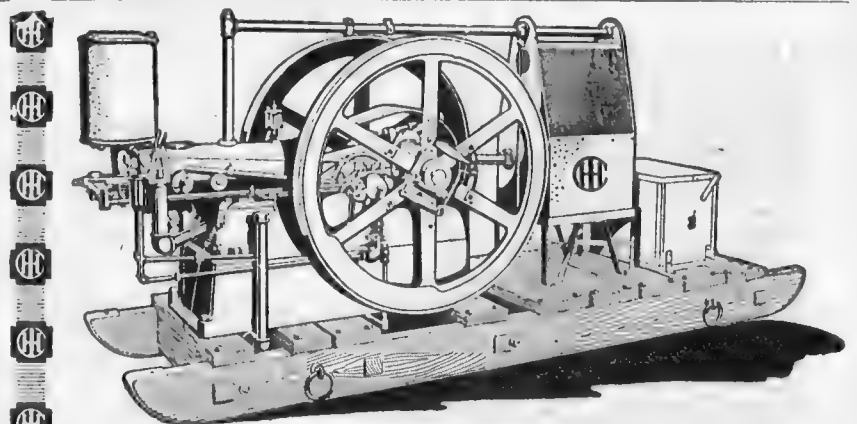
The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Nordica, Constantino, Bonci, Garden, Alice Neilson, Cavallieri, Bispham, etc., sing for the Columbia only.

30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite songs, etc.

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.** 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.  
CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE



## Your Best Helper

YOU work too hard on your farm if you haven't an engine. You can make more money, with much less labor, by using an IHC gasoline engine. Why not profit by the experience of other farmers? Think what it means to you and your family to have the cream separator, churn, pump, feed grinder, fanning mill, thresher, woodsaw, grindstone, washing machine, and many other machines, run by an

## IHC Gasoline Engine

Think of the profit you will make by the saving of work and time. Think how much more pleasant, how much more attractive your farm and home will become when the IHC engine does so much of the hard work.

IHC gasoline engines are reliable and durable. They run smoothly, year in and year out. Whatever style and size engine you want is in the IHC line, which includes: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-horse power; horizontal—1 to 50-horse power; mounted on skids—1 to 8-horse power; portable—1 to 25-horse power; traction—12 to 45-horse power; sawing, pumping, spraying, hoisting, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. See the IHC local agent, or, write nearest branch house for our new catalogue.

### CANADIAN BRANCHES:

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### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

but it is nevertheless quite satisfactory. The clause remains in, but it is provided that it shall not come into effect "Unless and until the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that proper conditions exist, for bringing this section into force." In other words sample markets will be established only after a proclamation has been issued and if when it is decided to take such a step, the farmers do not consider that the conditions exist, they will still have opportunity to enter a protest. The notice to strike out the sample market clause was also made by Senator T. O. Davis, who led the fight on behalf of the farmers, and the sub-amendment containing the concession was moved by Senator Lougheed. It was carried by a vote of seventeen to sixteen. Speaking in support of his proposal, Senator Davis assured his fellow members of the Upper House that the elevators, interior and terminal were in the hands of a combine and that the provisions of the act would be of no use to any one but the members of the combine. It would simply have the result of legalizing the mixing of grain for the benefit of the elevator men and to the loss of the grain growers.

### Reciprocity Defeat Meant Loss.

The Senate committee to inquire into losses or gains sustained by the defeat of reciprocity held its opening sitting for the hearing of evidence on Monday morning with Senator Edwards, the outspoken champion of free trade, in the chair. The first evidence was given by Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association who gave to the committee an immense array of comparative figures which made it abundantly clear that the prices which prevail for wheat, barley and other grains on the Minneapolis market are, at all seasons of the year, considerably higher than can be secured by the Canadian farmers on their own side of the boundary line. "We need staple markets," declared Mr. McKenzie emphatically. "Take the case of potatoes for instance. Last year potatoes were thirty cents a bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg, when in Chicago they were \$1.05. Of course there are times when the difference is not so great, but the wider market would make for stability in prices. You cannot sell a few carloads of stuff on a market one year and drop it off another year. We have to have our channels of trade cut out."

Senator Bell of Pictou, Nova Scotia, at this point offered the observation that the channels of trade are clearly cut out between the east and the west, but Mr. McKenzie promptly retorted: "But we have outgrown these channels."

Chairman Edwards wanted to know if any of the Western farmers were inclined to be opposed to the idea of a wider market for their products and Mr. McKenzie assured them that if there were any against it he had never had the fortune to run across them.

"Provided the expansion in production goes on, especially in hard wheat what will be the consequence in the near future if the market remains restricted?" queried the chairman of the committee.

"My opinion is" said Mr. McKenzie in reply, "that under existing conditions with all the wheat going out one spout we will not make any progress. We had fifteen million acres under crop in 1911. In that year four million acres of new land were broken. That means eighty million bushels more of wheat. If we get it we can't get it out. Put that eighty millions more on top of what we have got and we will lose ten to fifteen cents a bushel on our wheat."

Here Senator Bell again broke in with the declaration that the United States is a big exporter of wheat, and the recommendation that the Western farmers pay more attention to mixed farming, to which Mr. McKenzie replied: "The biggest black eye you can give the country is to say that we must decrease our yield. The United States does not export any wheat which comes into competition with ours. The growth of wheat in the United States is not keeping up with the increase of population. Their soft wheat does not compare with our hard. The production of wheat in the United States in the last five years has been less than seven bushels per acre, and it takes five and a half bushels per head to feed them. Suppose we raised one hundred million

Concluded on Page 34

"IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU SOW!"

## CANADA'S BEST SEEDS

"Tried and True"

Standard varieties of finest improved strains and new varieties, all selected and tested for success in Western Canada. The earliest and hardiest on earth, coupled with productiveness and good quality.

Every gardener should plant these varieties!  
ASK FOR OUR **BIG CATALOGUE**

We Also Publish COPYRIGHTED BOOKLETS ON CULTIVATION, telling SECRETS OF SUCCESS in Western Garden and Field. These cover 25 varieties, compiled by expert Western authorities and prepared for our customers as explained in our catalog.

**Mensury 6 Rowed Barley**

True to name and of high germination, 10 bushels at \$1.20 per bushel, bags included.

**GRIMM'S ALFALFA**

For the Genuine we will consider only one source. This Genuine Grimm's Alfalfa is held by the grower at such a high price that it cannot be sold in Canada for less than \$1.20 per pound, post paid, or 100 pounds for \$115 by freight or express. Growers wanting please write us.

**Turkestan Alfalfa**

Specially selected. The true stock imported by ourselves, \$25.00 per 100 pounds.

**Northern High Altitude Dryland Alfalfa**

A very fine lot, which our manager will use on his own farm in Saskatchewan, \$25.00 per 100 pounds.

**Siberian Millet**

An entirely distinct variety from Russia, rapidly taking the place of other varieties, heavy stooler with many joints on the stem, just covered with blades, introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Our stock is genuine \$5.50 per 100 pounds, bags included.

**"Lion" Timothy**

For Purity, Freedom from weed seeds and High Germination this lot is king of its kind. \$23.00 per hundred pounds, bags included.

**BROME GRASS, WESTERN RYE, RED CLOVER, FODDER CORN, ESSEX RAPE, all of finest quality**

EVERYTHING IN SEEDS FOR THE WEST

## Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

WINNIPEG : CANADA

# Frost Fence

Covers Canada.

## We Make Our Own Wire

All FROST Fence is made from FROST Wire, which is drawn true to gauge, carefully tempered to the proper hardness and thoroughly galvanized in our own mills by expert workmen who have had years of experience in wire-making.

### WE MAKE

Over fifty different styles of Woven Fence and as many of the field-built.

Gates—All Galvanized; Fancy and Plain, all sizes.

Coiled Wire—Each bundle tagged with a guarantee of quality.

Stays and Locks—For Field-built Fences.

Tube Posts and Rails—For Lawn Fences.

Iron Fences—Many handsome designs. Send for special Catalogue.

Wire—All sizes from 6 to 16 gauge, any degree of pliancy from hard steel to dead soft, including soft galvanized wire, barbed wire, telephone wire, hay wire and ties, oiled and annealed wire, staples, fence hooks, etc.

### NOTE OUR NEAT, DOUBLY SECURE LOCK

It is the finishing touch to our perfect fence. "Frost Fence sells best where best known." Send for our catalogue. It goes to the heart of the fence question.

THE FROST AGENCY IS A "LIVE WIRE PROPOSITION"



### FREE FOR TWO MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

We need good live agents in every district. If not already represented in your locality, we will send you FREE a large handsome door mat with your name interwoven in it, on condition that you send us the name of some responsible man willing to act as our agent and who will send us some business this season. There's prestige and money in our agency. Why not handle it yourself?

## The Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## Canadian Co-operative Stores

Continued from Page 14

Old country many cotton mill operatives who, in most cases have been born and bred true co-operators it was only natural when a sufficient number had got settled down in their new homes and had a look around with an observing eye as to the condition of things around them that the thought arose in their minds that there was need for co-operation in this new land just as much, if not more so, as in the old home land across the sea.

It was not until October 1902 that any material move was made to form a society. A meeting was then held and a provisional committee appointed. The committee got to work canvassing and collecting and their efforts were so far successful that on April 27, 1903 the society was incorporated at Quebec with 40 members and \$600 capital. They obtained the services of a suitable manager and acquired desirable premises opening their first store in Balmoral Block, Alexandra Street, Bellville, on July 1, 1903. We have had in our history as a society two periods of great depression in the staple industry, practically the only industry in the town, namely 1904-05 and 1908-9 and 10. We are practically only now emerging from the last great depression and throughout all the time we paid out to all members leaving the town and to members requiring their capital during the bad times every cent asked for and paid full dividend and interest. This goes to prove that co-operators can and do manage whatever trade they engage in intelligently and successfully when they follow the true lines of co-operation and remember the motto "Each for all and all for each." We could not make a better claim to the fact that co-operation will benefit any community and has benefited the English speaking community of Valleyfield, than refer you to our statement, which, if properly digested goes all the way to confirm that claim.

We only engaged in the grocery trade up to March 31, 1906. After that date, being them in more commodious premises we opened a boot and shoe branch which has proved also a success. Our success in these two lines will, when sufficient capital is forthcoming, be an encouragement to branch out and get into the centre of co-operation as at present we have only touched the fringe. Co-operation reaches its ultimate ideal development when the Producer shakes hands with the Consumer and each co-operates to remove all waste in labor and capital in bringing the natural products and manufactured products to the door of the Consumer who is the real controller, naturally so, of his own wants.

We trust that in the very near future co-operation will be the national slogan of Canada and each will have as our motto, "Each for all and all for each."

Secretary Lawson sends with his report a detailed statistical statement showing the operations of the society since its commencement, but while of great interest, it is too long to publish in this article. The same, however, indicates that a workman's society commencing in July, 1903, with a membership of sixty and having now one of 120 only, has, in the intervening period effected for them a saving of \$15,681.30 on the purchase of their groceries the whole, and of their shoes, a part of the time besides paying interest on capital amounting to \$1,716.65. The annual sales show an almost consistent increase ranging from \$6,629.63 the first to \$39,175.56 the last year.

Twenty months ago the other distributive society organized by cotton workers at Magog commenced business. It has a membership of 126, a capital of \$1,581, and, in the time it has been in business, has done a trade of \$40,000. During the last year, a net profit of \$800 after paying all management expenses has been made and \$700 distributed as dividends on purchases of groceries.

### Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Purchasing Company, with headquarters at Broadview, has the distinction of being the only farmers' co-operative society in the Canadian Union. It has been some years in existence, but in the early days it had to contend with the usual pioneer difficulties in procuring satisfactory management. It is, however, now firmly on its feet and on a profit making basis. Under the competent direction of Mr. J. M. Hill,

the general-manager and secretary, this organization is likely to disseminate education in co-operative principles in that progressive province.

In reply to my enquiry, Mr. Hill writes:—

"We are now successfully working four stores, namely Broadview, Percival, St. Hubert and Grenfell, dealing in farm machinery, binder twine, buggies, harness, hardware, lumber, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. We have 275 shareholders, 85 per cent of whom are farmers. Not less than 900 customers use these stores weekly, and this in a sparsely populated district. The general effect of our co-operative stores has been to reduce the cost of living 10 per cent. Non-co-operators readily concede this.

We intend to open three additional branch stores before June, 1912. The co-operative idea is spreading rapidly in this province. Before we open at any point, the district seeking a store must subscribe at least one-half of the requisite capital. This condition fulfilled, we are always ready to do our part, realizing that through these stores we can best demonstrate the great advantages of co-operative trading."

### British Columbia

This review commenced with a description of co-operative activities on the north-east Atlantic seaboard, and it is only fitting it should wind up on the Pacific coast with our federated society at

New Westminster. That organization of working men commenced on January 1, 1909 with 128 members and it now has 310. On a share capital ranging from \$1,670.00 to \$8,142.94 it has distributed in purchase dividends the following amounts:—1909, \$1,226.20; 1910, \$2,792.82; 1911, \$4,355.80. The annual trade of an absolutely new business has increased in three years from \$37,049.69 to \$65,409.53. The society at present handles groceries only but preparations are now being made to have considerable extensions in the lines of merchandise distributed.

It will be gathered from the above review that from coast to coast, wherever co-operative distribution has been tried in the Dominion with average intelligence and sufficient individual enthusiasm, success almost without exception follows, even in centres where the private trade interests are strongly entrenched. How much more successful should it be in the new trading communities in the West which are constantly coming into existence. It is an anachronism in this year of grace that the old-fashioned, out of date, competitive system of trading should be allowed to become established in newly organized communities.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that up to the present time not one dollar has been spent by the Co-operative Union of Canada in executive or literary services. Whatever progress has been made in the

national movement has been by purely honorary services. No attempt, therefore, has been made to promote societies, the Union responding only to enquiries for information, literature and advice by bona fide consumers anxious to establish organizations in their midst. The ever increasing demands upon the Union will soon render voluntary services quite inadequate. It is hoped at an early date to place the national propaganda in the hands of an expert British co-operator when rapid development throughout the Dominion may be expected. In the meantime, the writer will, to the best of his ability, be only too pleased to give the Western farmers any information or assistance within his power.

## Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

**Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day**

JAS. MORTON, Prop.

**FREE BUS**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## GET MORE PLOWING DONE —IN THE SAME TIME!

**Y**OUR most important work this spring is to get your plowing done—at the least expense and in the shortest possible time of course, but—to get it done. That being the case, the plow that enables you to turn the most ground every day is the plow for you to buy. That plow is the Oliver Tractor Gang, because, with it, you can work to full engine capacity regardless of soil or weather conditions. No matter what tractor you have, the

## OLIVER TRACTOR GANG

will enable you to get the most plowing efficiency out of it in the shortest time, at least expense. And the saving of time, security from delays, is your greatest consideration this season.

As the Oliver is built in separate and distinct units of 4, 5, and 6 bases, flexibly connected, you can always get exact capacity out of your engine—never an under-load—never an over-load. Plow with 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or more bottoms as soil and weather conditions allow.

The convenient location of the levers and ease of manipulation make it possible for one man to

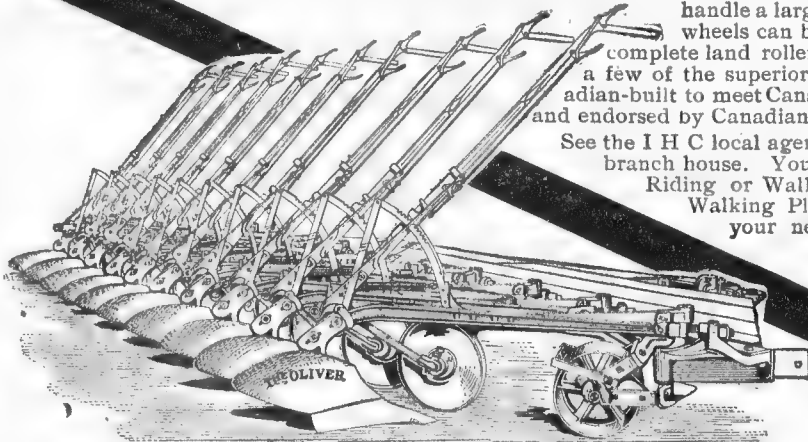
handle a large number of bottoms in one plow. Truck wheels can be placed under each plow beam, making a complete land roller of the rear truck frame. These are but a few of the superior points of the Oliver Tractor Gang—Canadian-built to meet Canadian needs and conditions—tested, proved and endorsed by Canadian farmers.

See the I H C local agent for full information, or, write to nearest branch house. You can secure an Oliver Tractor Gang Plow, Riding or Walking Gang, Sulky, Steel and Wood Beam Walking Plows, just the size and style that meets your needs.

### WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.  
Sales Agt. for Canada



## LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED

# GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

GRAIN  
EXCHANGE  
WINNIPEG

**JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD**

GRAIN  
EXCHANGE  
CALGARY



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 1, 1912)

Wheat.—The beginning of another week sees wheat working steadily higher, even though American markets were off today, Monday, almost one cent per bushel. Now the lower grades at our own terminals are again bringing better prices than the same grades in bond at Duluth and West Superior, and this will likely continue. One and two Northern wheat in bond Duluth or West Superior will probably not come up to Fort William-Port Arthur prices. The chief reason for this is that in the past year one and two Northern have not been wanted for export nearly as keenly as the lower grades, and, of course, the wheat in bond at Duluth must chiefly go for export. There seems a very good export enquiry. The spread on tough grain remains about the same as it was last week. Shippers should bear in mind that absolutely no tough grain is being dried at any terminal today, nor will any terminal accept orders to dry tough grain, their whole equipment being utilized to care for damp and wet grain. For the first time in many weeks the stocks at Canadian terminals decreased slightly last week, going to show that the Canadian Pacific Railway company is moving stuff now more rapidly eastward, and the improved movement should continue. Farmers should not ship one or two Northern, or 2 C.W. oats to American terminals, but if permission can be obtained to bill to Fort William or Port Arthur, such grain should be sent there. Navigation is expected to open between May 1 and May 5, but may be delayed even longer on account of exceeding heavy ice.

The world's shipments continue fairly free, but the whole continent of Europe is a good buyer, and indications are for strong and heavy markets, at least until the opening of navigation.

Farmers having damp or wet grain should pay particular attention to the announcement on another page of this issue. Shippers should also watch the daily papers for announcements as to change of billing, as in a short time it is expected embargoes may be declared against shipments to the U.S. terminals.

Oats.—The May option has continued to be forced up until 2 C.W. oats at Fort William or Port Arthur are selling at 4 cents to 5 cents above 2 C.W. oats in bond at Duluth or West Superior, so that farmers living on C.P.R. lines are just now enjoying fancy prices for their 2 C.W. oats, while those who could not ship to Fort William must be content with a lower price in store Duluth or West Superior, but it may be added, that the lower prices merely represent about the intrinsic value of the oats on the world's markets. There are indications that the congestion is not over, and May oats may yet be forced higher. Low grade oats in bond at Duluth have not brought quite such good prices as in our own terminals. At the same time, all indications point to continued high values for oats.

Barley.—This grain has advanced again this week, and is now stationary, with demand for only the straight grades.

Flax.—Flax has held steadier than usual, but the premium on 1 Northwest has about disappeared. In other words, while 1 Northwest for several weeks was bringing May prices, and 1 Manitoba was bringing the carrying spread under the May prices, now they have dropped back to about their respective values under May, that is, the cost of carrying the grain in store until the month of May. We do not anticipate much change in flax in the near future.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		Old	New	July
March 27	102	101	103	
March 28	101	101	102	
March 29	102	102	103	
March 30	102	101	103	
April 1	102	101	103	
April 2	101	101	103	
Oats—				
March 27	46	45	45	
March 28	47	47	45	
March 29	47	47	46	
March 30	47	47	46	
April 1	47	47	46	
April 2	47	47	46	
Flax—				
March 27	190			
March 28	188			
March 29	190			
March 30	190			
April 1	192			
April 2	193			

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 30)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car velvet	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat 3 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat 1 car, velvet	1.07

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., velvet, to arrive	1.06
No. 3 wheat 1 car, barley	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.07
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.92
Rejected wheat, 1 car smutty	1.04
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.94
No grade wheat, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car	.93
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Iowa	1.06
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Montana	1.04
No. 3 mixed wheat 1 car	1.03
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive	.75
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars	.73
No. 4 corn, 1 car	.74
No grade corn, 1 car	.70
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.52
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Montana	.55
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, sample	.52
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.51
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.51
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.52
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.87
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.27
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.26
Sample barley, 1 car	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car	.95
Sample barley, 1 car	.96

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FT. WILLIAM & PT. ARTHUR, from MAR. 27 to APRIL 2, INCLUSIVE

Date	WHEAT						OATS			BARLEY				FLAX		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Mar. 27	99	96	92	85	73	62	52	44	38	66	58	47	46	190		
28	99	96	92	84	73	61	52	45	38	66	60	47	46	188		
29	99	96	92	85	73	62	53	45	38	65	59	47	46	190		
30	99	96	93	85	74	62	53	45	38	65	60	47	46	190		
Apr. 1	100	97	93	86	74	63	53	46	39	65	60	47	46	192		
2	100	97	93	86	74	63	53	45	39	65	59	47	46	193		

**Do you want the highest prices and the best grades for your grain?**

**THEN SHIP TO US**

Special attention given to Tough and Off-Grade Grain

Send us samples of your barley and flax before shipping. Let us handle your shipments to Duluth and Minneapolis. We make liberal advances and prompt returns. Write for shipping bills and instructions.

**PETER JANSEN COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Licensed and Bonded Grain Commission Merchants

REFERENCES: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, or any Western Branch

**MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg**

**Wheat, Oats**

**Car Lots**

**Option Trading**

**Flax, Barley**

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to the highest bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	2.12
No. 1 flax, 400 bu., to arrive	2.13
No. 2 flax, part car, dockage	2.09
No grade flax, 1 car	2.06
No grade flax, 1 car	1.93
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90
No grade flax, 1 car	2.03
No grade flax, 11 sacks	2.00
No grade flax, 1 car	2.08
No grade flax, 1 car	1.96
No grade flax, 1 car	2.00

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	29,125,074	7,483,016	1,661,016
Last week	28,887,762	7,089,182	1,546,631
Last year	12,357,297	7,174,245	458,186

Ft. William	10,770,677	2,559,538	330,122
Pt. Arthur	5,480,161	1,517,984	423,657
Depot Harbor		61,973	
Meaford	25,775	4,340	
Midland Tiffin	598,225	44,600	69,463
Collingwood	19,430		
Goderich	172,933	11,600	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	31,236	20,000	
Pt. Colborne	47,459	8,847	
Kingston	3,213	2,054	5,952
Prescott	33,990		
Montreal	21,956	329,215	90,248
Quebec	9,730	34,000	8,303
St. John, N.B.	584,290	26,024	35,543
Victoria Harbor	91,045		
Totals	17,886,120	4,620,185	966,268
In res. in Can. term. harbors	5,834,264	82,000	
At Duluth and Buffalo	5,904,690	2,780,831	604,748
Total	29,125,074	7,483,016	1,661,016

Canadian visible supply of grain afloat in Canadian and American harbors and elevators March 29, 1912:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Goderich	4,000		
Pt. Arthur	1,728,497	82,000	
Ft. William	3,601,767		
Total	5,334,264	82,000	
Duluth	5,900,000	2,650,000	85,000
Buffalo, store			234,727
Buffalo, bond	4,690	130,831	375,021
Total	5,904,690	2,780,831	694,748

## TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on March 29, 1912, was 16,250,839.30, as against 16,295,003.20 last week, and 9,769,813.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,032,651, last year 219,659. Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	3,660.10	4,499.10
No. 1 Northern	529,704.50	1,329,523.20
No. 2 Northern	1,838,413.00	2,470,267.40
No. 3 Northern	2,543,149.00	2,533,334.00
No. 4	2,582,426.20	1,292,581.20
No. 5	1,531,057.30	734,385.00
Other grades	7,222,428.40	1,395,223.40
	16,250,839.30	9,759,813.10

Stocks of Oats—	
No. 1 C.W.	35,882.16
No. 2 C.W.	870,854.25
No. 3 C.W.	393,250.02
Ex. 1 Feed	933,324.02
No. 1 Feed	891,060.07
No. 2 Feed	284,340.21
Mixed	3,576.26
Other grades	667,911.01
	1,122,751.30

Barley	4,077,523.06	5,504,376.12
Flax	753,779.00	387,197.00
	985,899.00	361,885.00

## CANADIAN GRAIN AT DULUTH

Canadian grain received at Duluth for 24 hours, ending March 29:

Wheat	208,462
Oats	99,430
Barley	9,245
Flax	4,798
Wheat	34,155
Flax	1,124

## LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, April 1.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable today that the general conditions in the Birkenhead market continued unchanged and prices last cabled of States and Canadian steers, from 14½ to 15½ cents per pound, remain unchanged.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, April 1.—Toronto Union Stock yards receipts were 91 cars with 1,839 head of cattle, 52 sheep and lambs, 422 hogs, 100 calves and five horses. Trading shows prices a little easier. Cattle, extra choice butcher heavyweight, \$6.90 to \$7.40; choice butcher loads, \$6.20 to \$6.90; medium, \$5.90 to \$6; mixed light butcher, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice butcher cows firm at \$5 to \$5.65. Culls steady at \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs, choice ewes and lambs very scarce and market 20 to 40 cents higher. Ewes, choice, \$6 to \$6.40; lambs, \$7 to \$8.65; bucks and culls, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each. Hog market steady to firm. Selects, \$8.10, fed and watered. The fact that several of the outside buyers for eastern points were out of the market today tended to make the trade slow. Local buyers tried hard to get prices down to a little lower levels. There was good demand for choice fat butcher cows and no decline was noticed in this class, but rather a little firmer tone. Extra choice, heavy, picked steers and heifers also held about steady. There was a good demand for choice ewes and lambs and with such a light run in this class prices were from 20 cents to 30 cents higher.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 30, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	99½c.	\$1.07
2 Nor. wheat	96½c.	1.05
3 Nor. wheat	93	1.03
3 White oats	38½c.	50c. to 51c.
Barley	46c. to 65c.	75c. to \$1.30
Futures		
May wheat	102	\$1.06
July wheat	103	1.07
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.50	\$8.50
Hogs, top	8.00	7.95
Sheep		8.25

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Cattle

The cattle market has been slow the last few days. The arrivals on Monday and Tuesday only amounted to half a dozen cars and the best of these only brought \$5.25 a cwt., some of them being so poor that they were shipped back West to be fed. Really choice beef would bring \$6.25, however, and the prospects are that prices will go higher yet for the good stuff, which is very scarce. Common cattle, which have made up the bulk of the supply during the past week are hard to get rid of, and would be much better sold locally to some one with damaged grain on hand. Bulls of good killing quality are in fairly good demand at from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and a few head of choice ones have brought a few cents more. There is also a good demand for choice milk cows and springers at \$45 to \$60, but no one wants poor cows. Choice veals are finding a ready outlet at \$6.00 to \$6.75, heavy and common calves \$4.00 to \$5.50.

### Hogs

Choice hogs are up to \$8.00, an advance of 50 cents a cwt. since last week. The supply has not been very large lately, and now that Eastern prices are up around the 8-cent mark buyers are dependent on the local supply and are having difficulty in getting enough.

### Sheep and Lambs

There are still no sheep on the market, but prices in the south are higher and packers are likely to be offering more tempting figures in the near future.

## Country Produce

### Butter

Butter prices are unchanged, fancy dairy being quoted at 28 to 30 cents, No. 1 26, and good round lots 24 cents. A carload of New Zealand butter is being sold in Winnipeg just now. This is said to be the first New Zealand butter to reach the city, and cost the wholesaler 5½ cents laid down here. It is said to be superior in quality to Manitoba dairy, equal to the best Eastern creamery. There would be a butter famine in the West if butter was not imported, but hitherto the East and the United States have been depended on for the supply.

### Eggs

Twenty-three cents a dozen is being paid for new laid eggs, and a fairly good supply is coming in at this price. Eggs cannot go any higher, as supplies can be brought from the south at this figure.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities and the price is ten cents lower than a week ago, dealers securing them at 80 cents a bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg. Those received so far have kept well.

### Poultry

Considerable quantities of poultry are being marketed, current prices being 18 cents for chickens, dressed and drawn, 15 cents for fowls, 18 cents for geese and 24 cents for turkeys.

### Hay

Hay is in better demand, and wild is selling at a dollar a ton over the prices of the last month, \$7.00 now being paid for No. 1 and \$6.00 for No. 2. Timothy is worth \$12.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg.

### Milk and Cream

Winter prices are still being paid for milk and cream, \$2.00 a hundred pounds for fresh milk, 35 cents per pound of butter fat for sour cream, and 40 cents for sweet cream. The dealers are talking of reducing milk to \$1.80 and giving a small advance on sour cream, but have not yet decided upon the change.

## AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BREAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Grains," Bristol

Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside

Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.L.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

## GOODMAN POWELL CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



## News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 31

bushels more of wheat than we do, it would not make very much difference in the world's market in view of the total production."

Another advantage pointed out by Mr. McKenzie which would result from free access of the products of the Western farms to the United States would be that it would tend to prevent the car blockade conditions such as have existed in the West in this and former years, as a great deal of wheat would be shipped to the south.

Once more Senator Bell became restive. "Who maintains the duty against Canadian wheat," he asked. "We do" came back the quick reply. "The United States offered to take it off." Senator Bell was silent.

### Mixed Farmers Handicapped

Equally interesting evidence was given by Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta. He assured the committee that with wider and surer markets Alberta would become one of the greatest mixed farming countries in the world. This he said was fully realized by many men who had voted against reciprocity, but who afterwards felt like being kicked for having done so. Senator Taylor suggested that there were men who had voted for reciprocity who also felt like being kicked. Mr. Fream retorted that if there were such men in Canada he had not met them. He then proceeded to place on record figures which made it clear what a good market there is in Chicago for the cattle and other products of the American West.

Senator Pope, who has had some experience in ranching, expressed the view that the creation of a chilled meat industry in the West might go a long way

to make up for the loss of reciprocity. Mr. Fream agreed that the development of this industry might do much for the cattle business but that nothing would ever compensate the ranchers and the farmers for the loss of the big market to the south. This he said was equally true of the sheep industry which is rapidly declining in the West. But for the duty large numbers of American sheep could be fattened to advantage for the Chicago market but the American duty spoiled all opportunity of sales in that quarter. In replying to a question by Senator Pope, Mr. Fream said that the Western farmers were not afraid to compete in the sheep business with all countries in the world, including Argentina. Speaking more particularly of existing business conditions in the West, Mr. Fream informed the committee that as a result of the failure on the part of the farmers to dispose of their crops to advantage writs are being issued at an alarming rate and many judgments were being given. Altogether conditions were far from being satisfactory. Undoubtedly they would be better had the farmers in September last secured the advantage of a wider market.

### West Wants No Favors

When F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, was giving evidence there were a number of lively interchanges between the witness and a number of protectionist Senators. Somewhat to the surprise of the members of the committee, Mr. Green displayed a knowledge of economics and an acquaintance with general tariff conditions which was somewhat disconcerting to his inquisitors. Touching on the problem of taxation Mr. Green informed the committee that, owing to geographical location Saskatchewan pays higher taxes per capita, than any other province in the Dominion. In spite of this handicap however, the Saskatchewan farmer was doing better than the eastern tiller of the soil, many of whom were paying \$18 a ton for their hay, 53c. per bushel for western oats and importing eggs and potatoes from the United States. Things were not so bad as that in Saskatchewan. The present trouble was due largely to the long hauls necessary to convey the products of the prairies to market. The passage of the reciprocity pact would have done much to relieve the situation. Mr. Green was inclined to admit that the farmers of the West would have to do more in the way of providing additional storage facilities. The question of the duty on horses being broached Mr. Green declared that he personally was prepared to compete with the world. Speaking as a farmer he was ready and willing to compete with anything that draws breath. "Its pretty hard," he declared, "to try to convince the Western farmer that the East wants him to have fair play when the East insists on shutting the West from its natural market."

J. S. Wood of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association made a strong point of the circumstance that while the West is producing an immense quantity of wheat the farmers have to pay big prices for their flour. Some people liked to put their feet up on a radiator and advise the farmers to go in for mixed farming. But it was not so easy for one thing, there was the great difficulty of getting suffi-

## Pedigreed Seed Guaranteed

### GARTON'S No. 22 OATS

The earliest, heaviest-yielding, large-grained oat in cultivation. Additional reports since publication of catalogue. Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., raised 175 bushels per acre. Treiman Bros., Lowden Lake, Alta., raised 140 bushels per acre.

### GARTON'S No. 68 SIX-ROWED BARLEY

Selected from 134 trial lots. This variety is greatly in demand by Western maltsters. It is a very early, heavy-yielding variety and especially adapted to the Canadian West.

Prices, \$2.00 from 1-10 bushels; 40 bushels, \$1.80. Common Six-rowed, \$1.25 per bushel.

### SELECTED TIMOTHY

Choice Western-grown Seed, guaranteed free from noxious weed seed; strong vitality; germination 97 per cent., \$21.00 per 100 lbs.

### FLAX

Garton's Selected.—Standing crop hand picked, \$3.50 per bushel. Premost.—Very early, heavy-yielding variety, \$3.75 per bushel. Common, splendid quality; price on application.

### ALFALFA

Garton's Selected, \$28.00 per 100 lbs. Montana, \$25.00. Write for catalogue and prices; also for special quotations on carload lots of pedigreed seed.

**Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 255 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg**

## Farm Lands For Sale

Two sections guaranteed steam plow land in Saskatchewan, near Kindersley, \$20.00 per acre.

320 acres sixteen miles from Winnipeg, well improved, good water and some wood. Price, \$35.00 per acre. Close to station. Terms very easy.

160 acres, twelve miles from Winnipeg. In good state of cultivation, good buildings, splendid water. Price, \$65.00 per acre.

320 acres highly improved good land. Buildings are worth \$3,000.00. Price, \$23.00 per acre.

640 acres three miles from McAuley, good land, fine buildings. Price, \$25.00 per acre.

### DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE

604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Can.



A Five Year Old Cheney Plum Tree on Island Park Nurseries

### Island Park Nurseries

Portage la Prairie, Man.

B. D. WALLACE, Prop. and Man.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

WE desire to draw your attention to our splendid list of Home Grown Nursery Trees, which are all grown on our Nurseries at Portage la Prairie. Every kind of Forest Trees, small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs and Strawberries; besides, Norway Spruce, American White Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, and Balsam Fir. Sold direct to the consumer. If you are interested

Drop a Post Card for Price List.



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ring ready for your initial and

a watch chain free to boys, girls

or anyone selling 24 pieces of our

handsome jewelry at 10c. each. Send us name and

address and we will send jewelry post paid. When

sold send us the \$2.40 and we will send the watch,

ring and chain FREE.

HENRY JEWELRY CO. DEPT. 223, CHICAGO.

cient labor, then there were the people who seem to think that if anybody wants to buy something from you that is the thing you should not sell him. Mr. Wood was decidedly critical of the government for causing the price of lumber to go up by a stricter enforcement of the customs schedules. Other witnesses were Mr. George Lane who gave much evidence as to the benefit of a wider market to the cattle industry, Hon. Duncan Marshal, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and E. C. Drury, of the Ontario Grange, who assured the committee that the farmers of Ontario were not opposed to free trade in natural products. The committee will take more evidence next session.

### RECORD CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Ottawa's showing Indicates a \$15,000,000 Increase  
Canadian Custom receipts for the fiscal year which closed March 31 totalled \$86,397,943. When all the figures are in they will be increased by another million, which means a total increase for the year of

\$15,000,000. The collections for March were \$8,681,783, as compared with \$7,445,474 in March, 1911.

### TRAINING HORSES

A new book entitled "The Training and Breaking of Horses" by M. W. Harper, a well known expert on the subject has just been published. It consists of 375 pages, handsomely bound and fully illustrated. The book goes very fully into the whole subject of training horses for work, for saddle, for driving and also of training and breaking wild horses. The vices of horses and methods of correcting them, the care of colts, the treatment of injuries and all the best devices for handling vicious horses are fully dealt with. The book is a valuable manual and a mine of useful information to every owner of horses.

Price post paid \$1.75.

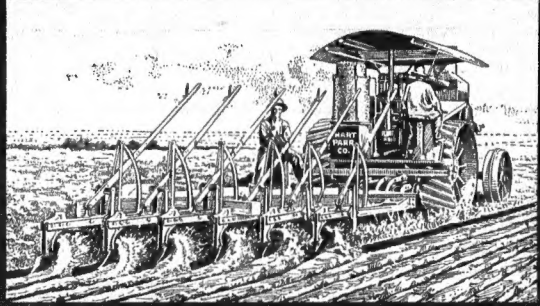
Book Department,  
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	100 1/2	99 1/2	88	Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	28c-30c	28c-30c	22c-23c
No. 1 Nor.	97 1/2	96 1/2	85	Extra choice steers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.10	.....	Fancy dairy	26c	26c	17c
No. 2 Nor.	93 1/2	92 1/2	83	Choice butcher steers and	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.25	No. 1 dairy	24c	24c	15c
No. 3 Nor.	86	84	77 1/2	heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.15	Good round lots	23c	22c	18c
No. 4	74 1/2	72 1/2	65	Fair to good butcher steers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.15	Eggs (per doz.)	23c	22c	18c
No. 5	63	61	65 1/2	and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.15	Strictly fresh	23c	22c	18c
No. 6	53 1/2	52 1/2	60	Best fat cows	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	Potatoes	80c	90c	70c-75c
Feed	53 1/2	52 1/2	60	Medium cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.50	Per bushel	80c	90c	70c-75c
Cash Oats	45 1/2	43 1/2	31 1/2	Best bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	Milk and Cream	40c	40c	.....
No. 2 C.W.	45 1/2	43 1/2	31 1/2	Com'n and medium bulls	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	40c	40c	.....
Cash Barley	65	66	70	Choice veal calves	6.00-6.75	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	fat	35c	35c	.....
No. 3	65	66	70	Heavy calves	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-making	35c	35c	.....
Cash Flax	103	180	236	Best milkers and spring-	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	purposes (per lb. butter	35c	35c	.....
No. 1 N.W.	103	180	236	ers (each)	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	fat)	35c	35c	.....
Wheat Futures	101 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/2	Com'n milkers and spring-	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	.....
May (old)	101 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/2	ers (each)	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	Dressed Poultry	18c	18c	16c-17c
May (new)	101 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/2	Hogs	8.00	8.50	8.75	Chickens (drawn)	15c	15c	16c-17c
July	103	102	90 1/2	Choice hogs	8.00	8.50	8.75	Fowl (drawn)	15c	15c	16c-17c
Oats Futures	47 1/2	45 1/2	32 1/2	Rough Sows	8.50	8.50	6.00-7.00	Ducks	18c	18c	18c
May	47 1/2	45 1/2	32 1/2	Stags	8.50	8.50	5.25-5.75	Geese	18c	18c	21c
July	40 1/2	45 1/2	33 1/2	Sheep and Lambs	.....	.....	.....	Turkeys	24c	18c-20c	23c-24c
Flax Futures	193	190 1/2	239	Choice lambs	.....	.....	.....	Hay (per ton)	.....	.....	.....
May	193	190 1/2	239	Best killing sheep	.....	.....	.....	No. 1 Wild	\$7	\$6	\$13
July	193	190 1/2	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 2 Wild	\$6	\$5	\$11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	\$17





Does it pay  
to own a



# HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR?

*These Owners Certainly Think So*

And their word is worth much. They own their tractors—and are under absolutely no obligations to us. What they tell is the actual results of every-day field tests—and forms one of the very best guides in buying you can possibly have. Perhaps you know some of these people—write them anyway. Our files contain thousands of such letters. Maybe we can give you the name of some one nearby, so you can go over and talk with him. Ask us—after you read the following:—

#### A BIG PIECE OF WORK

I have operated two Hart-Parr tractors since the spring of 1910. I began breaking in May of 1910 and broke twelve hundred acres, seeded three hundred, disced and dragged 3,500.

In the spring of 1911 I purchased one of the 30 H.P. three-wheeled engines and during the season seeded 1,600 acres, packed and harrowed one thousand acres, disced and dragged 7,000 acres, harvested 1,000 acres, threshed twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, oats and flax and hauled 20,000 bushels of grain from 1½ to 3 miles to elevator. I consider the Hart-Parr tractor the best all around tractor on the market.—O. G. ALDERSON, Kindersley, Sask.

#### EARNED OVER \$8000

I have been using the Hart-Parr engine for the last two years and am thoroughly satisfied with it. During the 1911 season I plowed 700 acres, earning \$2,800, and threshed 60,400 bushels of wheat for \$5,645.80. From Oct. 6th to Nov. 8th I accomplished 32 days of work, not losing one hour during the whole time. My engine has always been quite satisfactory to me.—CHARLES LE MOINE, Gravelbourg, Sask.

#### SATISFACTION ALL AROUND

In plowing stubble, we used eight 16 in. plows and for one hundred acres we drew a 22 wheel packer behind plows at a depth of 3 ins. For spring seeding the engine gave good satisfaction. We found it fine for threshing and used kerosene successfully all the time. We could burn kerosene successfully at any kind of light work. For an all around engine I don't think the Hart-Parr can be beat.—W. H. TILNEY, Sintaluta, Sask.

#### SON RAN HIS TRACTOR

My son (aged 17) ran the engine all the time during threshing, while I ran the separator, an Avery Yellow Fellow 32-54 with blower, high bagger, and Carr Brown Wing Feeders. We found the engine ran it very evenly and had lots of spare power. We threshed some days when it registered 20 below zero. I don't think your engine can be beaten for strength and durability, and if I bought another it would be a Hart-Parr.—F. A. SNOOK, Cupar, Sask.

#### NO REPAIRS—NO TIME LOST

Your Hart-Parr engine has given me excellent satisfaction. I worked it about sixty-five days last season; it never cost me a cent for repairs, and I never lost an hour through any fault in it. This appears to me to be as good a record as any engine could have.—A. H. BREWER, Cupar, Sask.

#### WOULDN'T HAVE STEAM

I broke 525 acres of tough prairie lands, most of it heavy gumbo; but my engine pulled six 14 inch bottoms all the time and had plenty of power to climb almost any grade. Did not have the least bit of trouble. I also gave the 22-45 Hart-Parr engine a true threshing test last fall. I really did not think that a gas engine had so much power on the belt. The straw was long and tough, but she handled our 33-56 separator, with all attachments, better than our old 24 steam engine used to do. Would not have a steam engine any more.—J. F. FROCKLEDGE, Battleford P.O., Sask.

#### WILL BUY A HART-PARR

Our engine has certainly given good satisfaction, and when we need another it's name will be Hart-Parr.—ROTH BROS. & MAURER, Warner, Alberta.

It's  
the actual  
FIELD TEST  
that tells  
the tale

## In The Long Run The Hart-Parr Is The Cheapest Tractor Built

It does more downright hard work—in tough, stubborn turf and soil—than any other tractor you can name. And it loses practically no time on account of breakage—because it is built on correct principles, of the finest material obtainable—and because Hart-Parr expert and repair

service is available in twenty great farming centers of the Northwest, quickly reached by mail, phone or telegraph. Besides—Hart-Parr Tractors use the cheapest grade of KEROSENE, under all loads, in all kinds of weather. Built in 30, 40, 60, and 80 B.H.P. sizes.



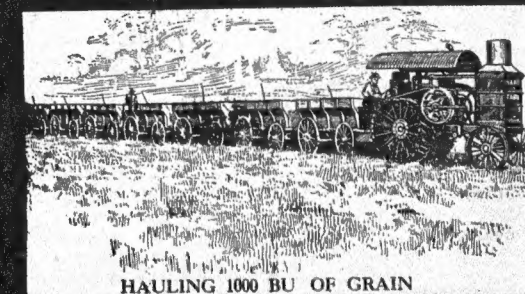
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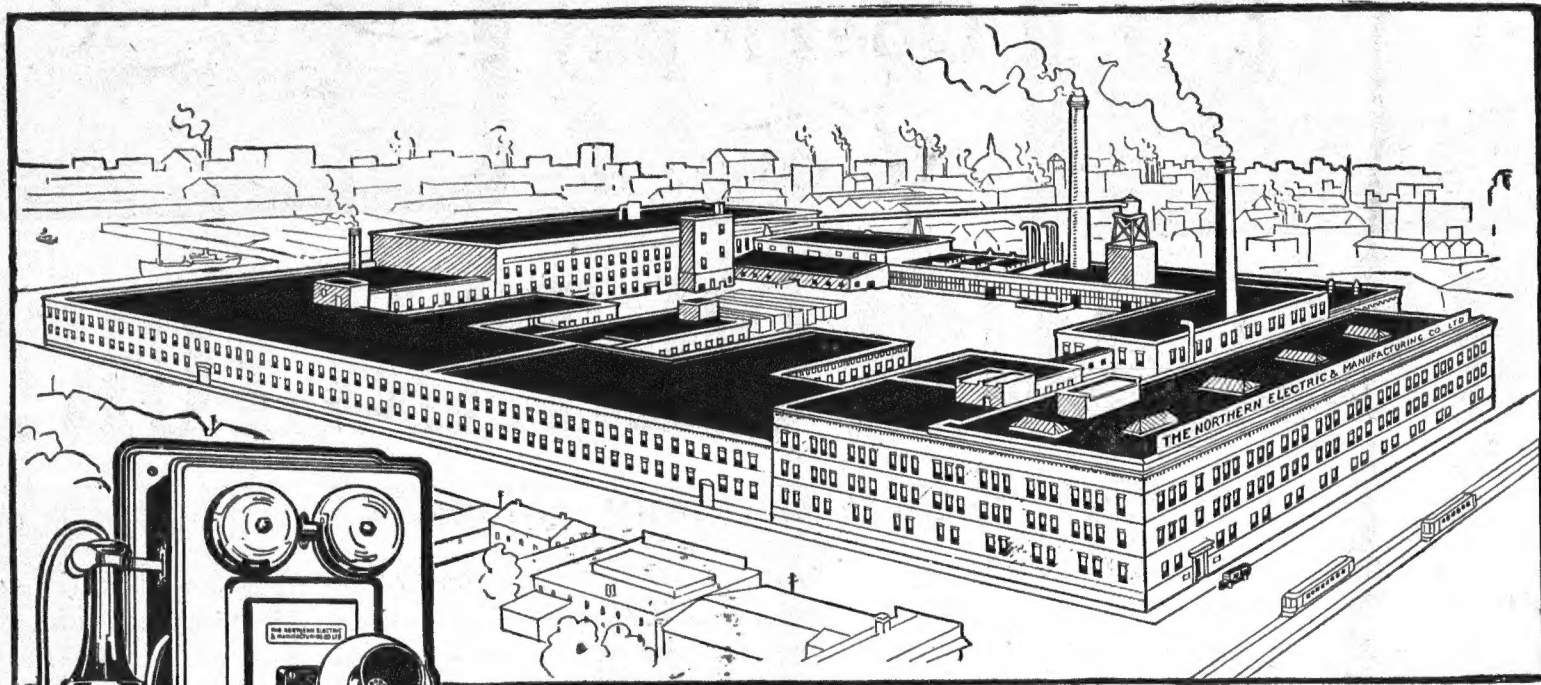
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